B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 31 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Feb	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	—	10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	— MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA	—	10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,439
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA	— Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA	—	10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	— MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA	— CHINA x —	7,982
10th ,,	MANTUA	—	10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	— MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	— NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.		Tons.
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	—	5,808
22nd ,,	Morvada	—	8,198
7th March	Mandala	—	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	—	8,600
4th April	Manela	—	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	—	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	—	8,441
23rd ,,	Mashobra	—	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

5th Feb.	Obra*	—	5,462
10th ,,	Ula*	—	5,319
20th ,,	Jeypore*	—	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x	—	6,813
22nd ,,	China	—	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore *	—	5,252
18th March	Soudan †	—	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †	—	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Feb. ..	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa 1 p. m.
7th ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
8th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via K'chi.
9th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1280.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	6th Feb
Suez Maru	I. Nirai	5898	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	775	14th Feb.	22nd ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubo	5803	28th ,,	13th March
Bengal Maru	Y. Takeshi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
Singapore	Rs. 300	Rs. 210	Rs. 158	Rs. 105	Rs. 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	518	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allen Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 272. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	18th ,,	28th Jan.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th ,,	9th Feb
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	26th ,,	8th ,,
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	1st Mar.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara	7772	12th ,,	26th ,,

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
Messrs. DUTT AND COMPANY.
Shri Dutt Bhawan,
Karwar (South Kanara).

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £8,666,666
Reserve Funds F2,429,181 £8,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pordjanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No C.

TO
PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	11,86,84,288
PAID-UP	,,	1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71,32,058

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crabtree.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) 11 5, Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Baknbhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. R. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld. Duree & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskatti Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERK experienced in laundry work. Apply Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9652

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Several AGENTS for Bombay and C. P. Apply immediately to, THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi. A R9620

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS. A 18736

WANTED,—APPLICANTS, desiring posts of Clerks, Teachers Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Typists and Station Masters, etc., to consult with Kapoor and Co., EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIERS, PATEHPURI ROAD, DELHI. A R9661

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN on temporary Establishment, pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to R. R. ABHYANKER, Executive Engineer, Chanda Division, (C. P.), Chanda 26-1-24. A 18814

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS in Bombay and SUB-AGENTS throughout the Bombay Presidency, Berar, C. P. etc. for strong British Offices. Apply stating experience and details of business to MEYER NISSIM & CO., 101, Esplanade Road, Bombay. A R9626

WANTED.—A whole time DEVELOPMENT OFFICER for the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation (Development branch). The qualifications required for the post are as follows:—(1.) He must have a good command over the English language and ability to edit a Co-operative Journal. (2.) He must be well up in Economics and allied subjects. (3.) He must have organising ability and capacity for Co-operative propaganda work. (4.) Pay Rs. 300-25-750. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 28th February, 1924. REGISTRAR, Co-operative Societies, B. and O. Patna. A 18825

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by Young Hindu, good experience of Railway Service. Holds good testimonials. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R9664

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, experienced in Engineering Line, past in Typewriting open for engagement. Apply Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9638

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

PANCHGANI AKBAR VILLA—Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa Panchgani. C R9638

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 125 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY. C 18610

FINANCIAL.

WORKING PARTNER REQUIRED by a local going concern to establish a model Power Factory on Western principles undertaking High Class Society work of Garment Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry, etc., in all its branches. Excellent opportunity for enterprising small capitalist to acquire a lucrative profession with patronage in any high class residental area in India. Apply. Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". B R9667

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Decent new BUILDING in quiet locality, near train and tram, usual brokerage will be paid. Apply Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Q R9658

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

C. P. CEMENT.
卐
"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4 Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba. T R9670

WANTED by European Engineering and Import Firm of influence, SOLE SELLING AGENCIES for best quality goods of Indian manufacture. Will push good articles along with their other regular lines. Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T 18823

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle." Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road. JA R9583

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE. 4 cylinder, excellent running order newly painted, new tyres, reason for selling owner buying larger car. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 4 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." JA R9642

PROFESSION.

NOTICE TO THE SICK.

HAKIM AMJADALLY KHAN of Delhi Specialist in treating patients of long standing, in diseases of women, eyes and in diabetes has recently arrived. Consultation second floor Umerkhadi Post Office, Sandhurst Road. P R9665

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

OPPORTUNITY for Indian students desiring qualification for study in England. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as B. Com. of London (Colombo Centre), and Banking Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Apollo Street. R9649

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal. R R9166

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

ALL interested in motoring should go and see the most wonderful film shown this week at the IMPERIAL CINEMA depicting a MAXWELL CAR being genuinely driven under absolutely unbelievable conditions.

THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LD.
5-12 Queen's Road, Bombay. 18830

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., at KAVARANA BUILDING, 283, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th of February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company, for the period ending 30th Sept. 1923.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February, 1924 to 16th February, 1924, both days inclusive. 18827

TENDERS.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY

GENERAL TRADE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Bombay Blue Stone Slabs, 25,000 sq. yards, 12" to 18" square by 3" thick; delivery over next 15 months, will be received by registered post upto 2 p.m. on 15th February, 1924. Further particulars obtainable from this Office. 18829

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between our client Mr. SULEMAN JACKERIA and HAJI ABDULLA HAJI RAHIMTULLA, carrying on business as Merchants at Sitaram Building, without the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of A. J. ADAM & CO., has been DISSOLVED as from the 3rd day of June, 1923, so far as concerns the said Haji Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla.

All debts due and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by our client, the said Suleman Jackeria, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style and firm of A. J. Adam and Co.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1924.
VRAJLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Suleman Jackeria. C18819

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between our clients Messrs. HAJI ABBA ADAM and MAHOMED JACKERIA and HAJI ABDULLA HAJI RAHIMTULLA, carrying on business as Merchants at Sitaram Building, without the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of HAJI ABBA ADAM & CO., has been DISSOLVED as from the 3rd day of June, 1923, so far as concerns the said Haji Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla.

All debts due and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by our clients, the said Haji Abba Adam and Mahomed Jackeria, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style and firm of Haji Abba Adam and Co.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1924.
VRAJLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Abba Adam and Mahomed Jackeria. C18820

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, PRODDUTUR.

O. S. 1052 of 1923.
Burandingari Amindin Sahib ...Plaintiff
vs.
Ramanna Vittoba Kandidur, of Sakarpet, Sholapur City .....Defendant.
SUIT to recover Rs. 243-2-0 on dealings Posted for defendant's appearance and disposal to 5-2-24.

A SRINIVASA RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
25-1-24.

IN THE COURT OF THE DIST. MUNSIFF PRODDUTER.

O.S. 1053 of 1923.
Burandingari Amindin Sahib .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Basappa Hanumiah Udagori, of Sakerpet Sholapur City .....Defendant.
SUIT on dealings to recover Rs. 587-11-9. Posted for defendant's appearance and disposal to 5-2-24.

A SRINIVASA RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
25-1-24. 18831

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ROWJI RAGHAVJI, SHIVJI HEMRAJ, DHARSEY KORSI, ROWJI BHIMSI and DOONGERSEY HUDDOO trading in the name, style and firm of ROWJI RAGHAVJI & CO., as Rice Merchants, all of Bombay, the Vendors abovenamed have sold to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required, to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date, otherwise all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land situated at Manson Road, Carnac Bunder, on the Elphinstone Land, Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement an aggregate area of the one hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by plot number sixty-one, on or towards the South by plot number sixty-three, on or towards the East by Manson Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by Frere Road which said premises form plot No. 62 of the area laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1924.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 18822

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4612 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 16th day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KURPAL DOONGERSEY AND CO., carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) HATIMBHAI GULAM HUSSEIN and (2) KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADAR, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, till recently carrying on business under the name style and firm of Messrs. TAHAR AND CO., at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4 000 together with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st day of Novembr, 1922, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of February 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of November, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. C18817

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT LAHORE.

PROCLAMATION UNDER ORDER V, RULE 20.

Mrs. M. Minck, through her son, Mr. A. Minck, of Lahore ..... Plaintiff.
against
(1) Mrs. L. Partridge, (2) Mr. Partridge, c/o Remington Typewriter Company, Hornby Road, Bombay ..... Defendants.

CLAIM OF RS. 75 AND COSTS.

IN the above case Mrs. L. Partridge and Mr. Partridge, Defendants, cannot be served in the ordinary way. The case has been fixed for hearing for 20th day of February, 1924, and if the defendants do not appear on that date proceeding will be exparte against them.

JUDGE,
Small Cause Court, Lahore.

Memo dated Lahore, the 31st day of January, 1924 18824

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1832 of 1920.
MULJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
VALABHDAS NARANJI .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon. (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the 3/4 undivided share and the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the premises hereinafter described and that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All those adjacent villages and lands as well inhabited as waste lands as also cultivated and uncultivated gardens, roads, paths, passages, tanks, wells, buildings, erections, privileges and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto in anywise belonging described in the kawls bearing date respectively the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and denominated and being as follows, that is to say, all that village called Saukee, containing by admeasurement three hundred Begas one quarter of a Biga and one Pond be the same little more or less all that other village called Tonguy, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six Begas three-quarters of a Bega and three and half Ponds be the same little more or less and that other village called Komptee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one Begas three quarters of a Bega and four ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Poway, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eight-two Begas two-quarters of a Bega and three ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Turundaz, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-eight Begas one pond and three-quarters of pond be the same little more or less and all that village called Puspoli containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eight-six Begas and three ponds be the same little more or less the description and boundaries whereof are particularly inserted and delineated in and by the way of plan of the Revenue Survey of the Island of Salsette, dated in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty and deposited in the office of the Collector of the Northern Concan at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette and are circumscribed and included by a line, on the North by which they are separated from the land belonging partly to the village of Say and partly to that of Veear, on the South partly by the land of Mahole parry by that of Ghat-Koper partly by that of Chandowlie and partly by that of Marole, on the West partly by the land of Marole and partly by that of Mareshee and on the East partly by the land of Hurrecaly and partly that of Kanjoor together with all the waste land described in and by the aforesaid cowl bearing date the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty and all other waste land or every description and all and singular houses outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens compounds, wells, tanks, Brab trees, date trees and all other trees, ways, water courses, paths, commons, common of pasture and other commonable rights, passages, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said village lands hereditaments and premises or to any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining.

SECONDLY.—Leasehold villages of Vikrolee and Kanjoor Turuf Marole in the Salsette Taluka Monjee Vikrolee, is bounded on the East by a creek on the West by a boundary stone of Ghat Koper, on the North by a hamlet and tank of Hurrialy and on the South by a Stream called Nudiacha Veera and a bank of Ghat Koper Monje Kanjoor is bounded on the East by the Creek of Bombay running to Tannah, on the West by the Portuguese Church of Terundaz, on the North by a Liquor still of Bandoop belonging to a Parsee and on the South by a boundary of Monjee Hurrialee.

The villages firstly and secondly described above are whole villages and are unsurveyed and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 19586

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 674 of 1923.
BALVANTRAI TRIPURASHANKER and Sons ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHIMANLAL R. DESAI and another ..... Defendants.
To
CHIMANLAL R. DESAI,
and
MUKUNDRAI JAMIETRAM THAKORE.
The defendants in the above suit.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been adjourned to the 19th day of February, 1924.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1924.
Yours truly,
K. V. MULGAOKAR,
For Messrs. Madhavji and Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. C18815

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
126, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT OF COLLECTING MANGO, COCOANUTS, CHICKOO AND GRASS CROPS.

Under instructions from Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on MONDAY the 25th Inst. at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), sell the following rights at Victoria Gardens:—

1. Right of Collecting Mango Crops of the Season from 29 Trees in the Victoria Gardens.
2. Right of Collecting Cocoanuts from 1-4-1924, to 31-3-25 from 53 Trees in Victoria Gardens.
3. Right of Collecting Chickoo Crops from 1-4-24 to 31-3-25 from 4 Trees in the Victoria Gardens.
4. Right of Collecting and taking away lawn mown cut grass from 15-6-24 to 30-6-24 in the Vicotria Gardens.
5. Right of Collecting and taking away lawn mown cut grass from Bhatia Bag (Victoria Square) from 1-4-24 to 31-3-25.
6. Right of collecting and taking away lawn mown cut grass from the Northbrook Garden from 1-4-24 to 31-3-25.

For conditions of sale and further particular apply Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept, lower or highest offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under the instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Girdhardas Liladhar, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Vishnu Digamber Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will to-day TUESDAY the 5th February, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1,661 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 61 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a Plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, on the South-East by property in the tenure or occupation of Vinayak Dhundiraj Bilvalkar, on the South West partly by a property in tenure or occupation of Vishwanath Madan, partly by Dubash Lane and partly by properties in the tenure or occupation of Pandharinath Jagonnath Chapvale and Luxmon Narayan Limaye, on the West by land of the said Trustees laid out as a passage and on the North partly by Sandhurst Road aforesaid and partly by a Plot No. 62 aforesaid. The said piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7406 and 7409 and Municipal D Ward Nos. 1832 (1), 1832 (2), Street Nos. 1 and 1A, together with the building erected thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sea Side" Sassoon Dock Road next to Jairaz House Middle Colaba.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, well and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases revolving book stands, hat stand reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes cycle, copper and aluminium utensils etc., etc.

Property of Mrs. M. McKenzie and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 5th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.
Telephone No. 25152.

An Auction sale of very rich valuable made to order household Dining, Drawing and Bed room furniture by Robert, Benjamin and others, also one set of Jacobian pattern Dining room furniture, real fully China breakfast set by Harrods Ltd. London, Whiteaways Chesterfield suite, Cabinet gramophones, Cottage piano, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., at Jar Villa, Wodehouse Road, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from P. H. J Rustomji, Bar-at-Law, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address, highly polish made to order furniture, also one complete set of Jacobian pattern Dining-room furniture, such as Round and oval shape Dining tables, arm and armless chairs, rich carved sideboard, very rich leather and tapestry lined chesterfield suites by Whiteaways, one pair large corner cabinets, Robert pattern cabinets, silver show cases, music teapoys, rich carved mahogany-ed lady's and roll top writing tables, cottage piano, gramophone, palmstands, double mirror and panelled almirah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers, single and double iron beds, marble top table, rich glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware and ornaments, etc.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND MUTTON STREET NEAR TWO TANKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo the Receiver of the property appointed by the Decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922, dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 5th day of February 1924, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or plot of land situate at Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and three-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 1519-3042 New No. 8681 Old Survey No. 1090 New Survey No. 4190 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the property formerly of Syed Dilawar Alli but now of Muhomed Essub Bhaiji, on or towards the East by the Golam Mohidin Subedar Street and on or towards the West formerly by the property of Echhalall Nurrotumdas but now of Permanandas Echhalall.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 3rd flat of Lamington Road, Police Station, Grant Road, very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, marble top tables, teapoys, hall cabinets, flower vases, rich carpets, pictures, bedsteads mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of J. Power Esq., of Bombay Police, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Carpenters' tools of sorts. Lanterns. Measures glass, salt cellars, tumblers, cups tea and coffee, Inhalers, Balances springs, Stoves portable, Machines ice. Tables iron trestles, Padlocks, Forks carving, kettles camp knives, Dinner set, Iron cast scrap Tin old; etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from The Ordnance officer I/c Ordnance Depot, Bombay, Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 11th February, 1924, 10-30 a.m. Sharp Ordnance Depot (Arsenal near Kalla Killa). Terms strictly cash and goods to be removed at once.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.
71, Frere Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 5th February, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22736.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the sale of the Auctioneers of the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hatimbhoy Gullamhussein and Bros.
76 Bags Bolts and Nuts.

By order of the Bank concerned:—20 cases each 1 cwt. "Tinmens" Black Rivets 30 Kegs each 1 cwt. Galvanized Roofing Screws. 25 cases each 1 cwt., Bright Iron Pencil Pins. 25 cases Emery Powder. 9 Bales Paper. 6 Barrels Sulpher Black.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—1 case 85 pairs Crome Leather Boots.

By order of the concerned:—6 bales 950 pcs Khaki Coats.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
To-Night
Presents
Pathe Serial
Four popular and favourite Stars.
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring
Doris Kenon Arline Pretty
Second Week 4, Episodes
4th, Episode. False Locket
5th, ,, Air Lock
6th, ,, Flower Death
7th, ,, Fire Trap
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 5-15, 7, 8 45. and 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30, P. M.
Special Charity Show on 5th February Tuseday at 3-15 and 5, p. m.
Indian Drama
KALA—NAG
(Kohinoor Photo-Play)
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 9.30 p. m.
ROBERT BORES VARIETY COMPANY.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only
"PARTNERS OF THE TIDE"
A tale of the sea and of the men who go down to the sea in ships.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"MY LADY'S DRESS"
Featuring
GLADYS COOPER.

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Featuring Miss
LEE PARRY.

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT.
9th and 10th Chapters of
PLUNDER
The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
Starring The world famous beauty
PEARL WHITE
ALSO
SNUB POLLARD
In another new Comedy in 2 reels
Bombay's favourite Comedian.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, Daily.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.
GRAND SELECTED PROGRAMME,
From Saturday 2nd February 1924.
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS TUESDAY, 5TH FEB. 1924. Matinee at 5 p.m. TO-DAY 2 SHOWS Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's
Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
NEW FEATS,
NEW ACTS,
NEW TURNS.
Big Success Big Success
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY
IF YOU WANT YOUR MONEY'S WORTH VISIT KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS TO-NIGHT.
Come and enjoy an evening of fun at
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
Our Circus acts are right up to the minute. Every act a feature. Every feature clean, up-to-date and a sensation. The biggest event of the season.

MATINEES,
Wed. Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.
GIRGAUM.
At the request of our patrons one Week more.
NATIONAL FILM Co's
Historical Masterpiece
KARAN GHELO.
The Life story of the Last Rajput King of Gujrat.
NEXT WEEK
THE MAJESTIC FILM Co.'s
first historical picture
VEER DURGADAS.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION

Jagjiwan Velji Plaintiff
vs.
Mulji Ramchand Defendant

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was an application made by the plaintiff asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant from allowing his daughter to marry anybody other than the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the defendant.

In the alternative on an injunction the plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,000 as damages for breach of contract on the part of the defendant. The plaintiff alleged that about three years ago he was betrothed to Bai Veni, the defendant's daughter, according to the custom of their caste. The defendant had entered into a contract with the plaintiff to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant was, maliciously and from improper motives, in breach of his contract with the plaintiff, endeavouring to get his daughter married to one Gordhan Kalyan. The plaintiff had by his pleader's letter protested against the proposed marriage, and wanted the defendant against committing a breach of his contract. The defendant, however, had denied the existence of the contract, and was bent upon marrying his daughter to Gordhan Kalyan. The plaintiff on these allegations prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding with the marriage.

The plaintiff applied for a "rule nisi" and an interim injunction.

In delivering judgment his Lordship remarked at the commencement that this was one of the many extraordinary applications made in this Court and that this particular application would take high rank amongst them.

The marriage of the lady was to take place this afternoon and this application like some other applications was brought at the very last possible moment in the hope that it would be an exparte application and that by hook or by crook the Court might be induced to grant a rule nisi which would at any rate hang the matter up for a fortnight. The defendant however came to know of this application and made his appearance.

It was perfectly clear to his Lordship that this Court had no power to direct specific performance of an agreement for marriage and that even if it had the most important person namely the lady was not present before the Court. Apart from cases where a lady was a ward of Court, his Lordship was not aware of any precedent for an injunction to restrain a lady from marrying anybody other than a particular person and no such authority if any, had been cited to his Lordship. The principle of Lumby V. Wagner and that class of cases on contracts of service where the Court had jurisdiction to prevent say an opera singer from singing anywhere except in one particular theatre ought not to be applied to a contract for marriage. Further it was not contended by the Counsel for the plaintiff that there was any principle or authority of Hindu Law which would justify this Court in the year 1924 in granting the relief sought for.

In his Lordship's opinion this was a hopeless application and he accordingly dismissed it with costs.

CONTRAVENING MUNICIPAL BY-LAW.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Tayaballi Mulla Lakmanji
vs.
The King Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a Criminal Revisional application against the decision of the City Magistrate of Bandra, who convicted the petitioner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for contravening the Bylaw of the Kurla Municipality.

The facts are briefly these:—

The petitioner owes a large piece of land at Kurla abutting on Agra Road. There are several buildings of the petitioner on the great portion of the plot. That on one of the buildings which had a ground floor and one storey, the petitioner proposed to build a second storey and applied for permission to build on 26-10-1922 and sent a plan as required by law. The petitioner got no reply within the period of one month prescribed by statute, he proceeded to build. The Municipality subsequently passed an order refusing to grant permission. On the 25th of May 1923 the Municipality filed information against the petitioner and charged him with an offence under section 96 of the District Municipal Act read with Bylaw No. 132 of the Municipality.

The case was tried by the City Magistrate at Bandra, who convicted and fined the petitioner as stated above.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that in as much as the Municipality did not send their reply within one month the petitioner was entitled to raise the superstructure as per plan submitted by him. That it was an error to hold that Bylaw No. 132 was violated. That the term "street" in the Bylaw could not refer to the passage in the compound of the petitioner but could only apply to the public passage outside the compound. That it was an error to hold that the passage in front of the chawl was a street within the meaning of the Municipal Act.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—"We think this Rule must be made absolute. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for contravening the Bylaw No. 132 of the Kurla Municipality, read with Section 96 of the District Municipal Act. It was for the prosecution to prove that the building contravened the Bylaw. The accused had given notice of what he intended to build, and the Municipality did not answer the request within a month, so the accused was entitled to build, provided he did not contravene the provisions of the Act or any Bylaws then in force. The complainant contended that Bylaw 132 had not been complied with, and if the open space between Block A on the plan and the block opposite it is a street, then it must be admitted that the Bylaw had been contravened. But it was for the prosecution to show that that space was a street. The Magistrate says "the defence has not shown that the occupier of the building has a right at all hours to prevent all other persons from using it or part of it as aforesaid."

We must assume that the buildings had not been completed at the time that the charge was laid, and so the owner of the premises would still be considered as the occupier of the building which was being erected, and it would be in his power to prevent all persons from using the space between the buildings until they were let out to tenants. The result must be that while the owner of a large area of building land is erecting buildings thereon, the open spaces between the buildings cannot possibly be considered as streets until the buildings are finished, as clearly the owner has a right to prevent all other persons from using his private land. It was therefore open for the Municipality to refuse permission under Section 96 of the Act within the time allowed. Otherwise the owner was entitled to go on with the building, and it cannot be said that any of the open spaces on his private property which were not built upon were streets within the meaning of the definition of street in Section 3 (12) of the District Municipal Act. That being the state of the evidence in this case, it seems there is no evidence that this vacant space was a street, and, therefore no Bylaw has been contravened.

We may also mention that we do not think that the construction placed by the Magistrate on Bylaw 132 is correct. It clearly means that no point of the building must be at a greater height from the ground than the distance from the further edge of the street on which the building abuts to the end of the vertical line drawn from that point at the top of the building. The Rule is made absolute, the conviction and sentence set aside and the fine, if paid, to be refunded."

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the petitioner, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

CAUSE LISTS.

TUESDAY, February 5.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1023-20—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja and Co, Kanaiyalal Radhakison and others, Unwalla P and P.
3405-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sancorebai widow and others, Ramrao Bhai Thakore, Jehangir and S.
S C Ct. 1599/17268-21—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Harilal Bodiwalla and another, The China Mutual Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Little and Co.
5750-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Sakinabai widow and others, Ahmed Mahomed and others, Shroff and L, Mantri and Co.
1599-21—Amarchand and M, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Adamalli Huseinbhai, M B Chothia and Co.
2750-21—Edgelow G W and Co, The Tallow Manfg. Co, Abdulla Allabux, Madhowji and Co.
2771-21—Raghnaya N and Co, M Shadak Sharappa and another, V Balkrishna Mudhier, Mulla and M, Manilal and
3872-21—Surajmal and Co, Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Badridas and ors, Amin and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

750-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane v Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
1617-20—Motichand and D, Chottalal Wadilal, Esmail Khimji Poonja and another, Craigie B and C.
1572-20—In Person, Esmailji Khimji Poonja, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C
2444-20—Sabuis G and S Vishavnath Dinanath Divekar Shankaram Vishvanath Divekar and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
S C Cte 1108/11994-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Manji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
S C Ct 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Manji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.
1975-21—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.
133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
272-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.
186-20—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamohand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.
4416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1929-19—Soonderdas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.
254-20—Purmanand C and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shaparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.
2883-21—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purnanand and C.
1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganiram Salechand, Mulla and M.
2389-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
2879-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.
4617-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.
1221-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.
4869-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.
2361-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
IN INSOLVENCY.
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

529-22—Mulla and M, Re Dosabhai Hormusji Jijibhoy vs Jamsedji Edulji Master Co. No. 5, Shah and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

308-22—Lavery and Co., Motichand Ramji Gandhy vs Manockchand Ramchand Gujal, Bhaishanker K and G, Sham rao M and H.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.
3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.
1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.
S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.
1363-18—Dabholker, Bai Veshwanibai vs. Dattaram Ramchandra Bandare, Chitnis K and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3150-21—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Pestonji Bharucha vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1410-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal v Motilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.

LONG CAUSES.

2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs, Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
1398-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Menordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.
3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Yusub Cassum, Payne and Co.
3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.
2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Kesharji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Lalcobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

The western depression has passed away across western Himalayas after giving widespread rain from Kashmir to United Provinces. A fresh disturbance is approaching Frontier and has given few falls in west Baluchistan.

Rainfall has been local in United Provinces east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Central India East. Few falls have occurred in Tenasserim Bengal, North-west Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, east Rajputana and east of Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are Jessore, Lucknow and Meerut half an inch, Dehradun, Muktesswar, and Mussooree three quarters, Ludhiana half Sialkot and Simla one, Dharmapore, Dalhousie and Srinagar one and a half, Sonamarg three, Cherat and Pedra half.

Forecast:—An extension into Assam and Baluchistan and a decrease in Kashmir, Punjab and United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.956in.
Temperature of air	.. ..	74.0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	68.8 "
Dew point	..	65.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	76.%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		81.8 "
Minimum " " ..	..	67.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, NW, NNE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles 153

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gauge	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gauge
		Feb. h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
M.	4	10 39	27 1	4	5 3	18 6
		23 20	29 9		16 50	15 5
Tu.	5	23 30	29 9	5	5 48	17 9
		11 29	27 7		17 31	15 5
W.	6	0 8	29 11	6	6 27	17 3
		12 10	27 9		18 10	15 8
Th.	7	0 44	29 9	7	7 2	17 0
		12 51	27 7		18 49	16 3
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
S.	10	2 17	27 8	10	8 38	17 9
		14 44	25 11		20 26	19 1

(Continued from column 6.)

S S Obra for Osaka:—550 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Obra for Kobe:—2950 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 4.

S S Dalgoma from London, Agents M M and Co:—350 bundles Y M sheet, 4434 kegs 70 D/s 140 casks paint, 50 D/s linseed oil, 430 cases gin, 350 casks cement, 30 cases colour, 20 cases syrup, 217 cases wincarnis, 25 cases sauce, 32 cases 6 barrels emulsion, 25 cases O'stores, 22 cases quinine, 71 cases castor oil, 235 cases provision, 35 cases pins, 80 cases medicines, 83 cases champagne, 40 D/s composition for ship bottom, 21 bundles plates, 105 D/s turps subst., 90 kegs W lead, 26 kegs R lead, 100 cases soap, 208 cases boot polish, 68 casks lamp black, 320 D/s oil varnish, 1000 cases dried milk, 197 cases grape water, 65 cases stout, 20 cases tobacco, 45 cases wine, 69 cases cigarettes, 400 pieces axle boxes, 27 cases vibrona, 57 D/s cable, 12 bales canvas, 63 cases spirits, 30 cases paper, 100 D/s bags fatters, 24 cases beer, 14 bags balls and nuts.

From Middlesborough:—1400 bundles G C sheets, 827 bundles plates and angles, 2980 bundles fish plates, 1539 pieces rails, 48 cases keys, 48 cases ditsance pieces, 7320 sleepers, 9276 iron chairs, 100 draw bars, 85 casks cupolime, 158 cases champagne, 403 bundles rods, 97 joists, 280 bundles steel, 4644 bars, 662 bundles steel circles, 276 reels wire, 40 casks copper sulphate.

From Aden:—494 packages 198 bags gum, 54 bales 16 bundles hides and skins, 28 cases ghee.

S S Tamba Maru from Nagoya, Agents N Y Kaisha:—322 cases porcelain, 70 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—350 bales drill, 58 cases cotton shirting, 225 bales cotton sheeting, 23 cases glass beads, 89 bales cotton yarn.

From Kobe:—200 cases matches, 54 cases celluloid ware, 63 cases hosiery, 168 bales cotton shirting, 102 bales cotton drill, 980 bales cotton yarn, 329 bales cotton sheeting, 25 cases camphor, 140 cases porcelain, 50 bales match sticks, 93 cases silk goods.

From Shanghai:—1256 bales 702 cases 500 H/c 309 bundles 91 chests green tea, 2000 cases tea dust, 250 bales cotton yarn, 37 cases china ware, 69 cases silk yarn, 1280 bales cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—330 bags sago flour, 365 bags betel nuts, 395 bundles rattans, 34 bags nutmegs, 30 bags coffee.

From Penang:—638 bags betelnuts, 105 bags tapioca, 63 bags nutmegs, 101 bags pearl sago, 40 bundles rattans, 30 slabs tin.

S S Br. Rose from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—8955.8 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4.

Genoa, Cossovich, Genoa.
Bamora, Baird, Busreh.
Ormara, Cook, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

City of Auckland, Gardner, Calcutta.
Bochara, Schutt, Karachi.
Valentino Coda, Massa, Genoa.
Clan Malcolm, Higgins, Marmegoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer King Fredrick for Antwerp.
Steamer Morvada for Antwerp.
Steamer Dalgoma for Antwerp.
Steamer, Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Jeypore for China and Japan.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain M Cossevich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ormara, 2731 tons, Captain Cook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Auckland:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Auckland, 5288 tons, Captain A Gardner, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

S S Clan Malcolm:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Malcolm, 3729 tons, Captains C J Higgins will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with some bottom cargo.

S S Valentino Coda:—The M Italiana steamer Valentino Coda, 2733 tons, Captain F Massa, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed
1 Khandala 3269, 6/2 M M & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Circassia 4327, L'pool 12/2, Graham & Co.
4 Morvada 5120, K'chi N F., M M & Co.
5 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6289, Karachi 8-2 K N & Co.
8 Sado Maru 3622, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2765 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
11 Ct Yokohama 5726 K'chi 18/2 K W and Co.
12 Okanfels 4681, K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
13 Neffron 5969 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
17 Reubens 2573, Genoa, N F Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ryokai Maru 2864, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Bagdora 1908 P. Gulf 7/2 M M & Co.
6 Ohm 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
8 V. Cada 2759 Genoa, 4/2 M Italiana.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4224, Kobe 7/2 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
D & E Sefk 3288 Cal. 3/2 T M & Co.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 4.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—26 bales wool, L. Abercrombie and Co; 100 bales wool, K. Esmail; 50 bales cotton fly, The Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg. Co; 159 bales cotton fly, Wahiram and Co Ltd; 32 bales cotton waste, T Laxmidas and Co; 190 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 1500 cwts myrabolams, B Damji and Co; 132 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 5000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—151 packages shooks of empty casks, J E Jowitt and Co; 75 bundles shooks, 13 cwts iron hoops, S S Miranda; 1000 cwts linseed oil cake, Anant and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—36 cwts gum olibanum, 201 cwts mustard seed, E Veerji and Co; 8 bales silk waste, 10 bales silk raw, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—19 bales cotton raw, 140 bales cotton waste, 50 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 6000 cwts oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co; 2002 cwts myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros; 120 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co.

S S City of Nagpur for Marseilles:—40 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Chemiston for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 150 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Clan Macintyre for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Dalgoma for London:—Bundles lamb skins, M A Md. Sidik Rajpur 150 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 30 cases bristles, Ohia American Importing Co; 32 cases bristles, Ali Bhai Durgual, E Veerji and Co.

S S Dalgoma for Hamburg:—1755 cwts groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros; 36 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 6900 cwts groundnut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co; 2501 cwts groundnuts, Gorio Ltd; 384 bales cotton, 150 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 660 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 550 bales cotton, H Bamjibhagat and Co; 220 bales cotton, L Ebrahimjee; 100 bales cotton, Varjibhadas Bros.

S S Rubens for Hull:—3002 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Rubens for Genoa:—1000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Malwa for Marseilles:—4501 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—2500 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 10 cases cardamoms, S Gordhan and Sons; 140 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 500 cwts ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Genoa for Naples:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—285 bales cotton, Japan Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prior de Saone; 6 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—1010 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, B Karsandas and Co; 110 bales cotton, Arjun Khimji and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya, 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—850 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Ryokai Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

(Continued in column 8.)

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 16.

The new year has so far made a disappointing start, from the cotton trade's standpoint, both as regards yarn and cloth. Volume of miscellaneous demand for piece-goods is far less than is necessary to keep three-fourths of the Lancashire looms and spindles at work, and while it is probably a fact that more looms are running now than were being run in the middle of December, they could not be maintained in activity on the trade which has been booked since that time.

No lack of offers is reported. Indeed, the extent to which bids are made by prospective buyers is surprising, in view of the small results whic accrue. From some of the Eastern markets the inquiries made have related to really substantial lots, but after the prices quoted have been wired out negotiations come to a standstill.

Calcutta is credited with considerable requirements, and is certainly at the moment the most important potential purchaser. Dhootie styles predominate in the inquiry which has been so assiduously put forward, but occasional mention is made of printers and of various shirtings. Bombay has bought moderate lots of dhooties, fancies, and printing cloths, and Madras business in staples is mentioned.

Buying for the China markets continues to be kept down to urgent replacements but negotiations are sometimes of a more important character, and the feeling still prevails that more will be done in grey and white shirtings, particularly in the near future, though active demand may be postponed until after the China New Year. Very small consignments of Lancashire goods are due to arrive in the next few days, and the latest cables report that both auctions are at long last becoming remunerative. Mail advices speaks of improvement in clearances of piece-goods.

The yarn market has not been well supported in any section, though instances can be quoted where producers of fine Egyptian qualities are keeping pace, or nearly so, with their production, and thus maintaining their order-books in a healthy condition.

American spinners have again lost ground. Apart from certain favoured marks, both cops and beams are difficult to book at anything like a remunerative price. Whenever the futures market is weak quotations are reduced to an extent more than would correspond with the crop, whilst on any rise the advance cannot be secured.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, January 16.

Inquiry has fallen off, and the placings have come short of expectations. Attempts have been made to prop up falling raw material prices, which are the real cause of the lull, but these have been accompanied, and nullified, by an increasing desire to sell. Between Tuesday and Friday, 10s. was knocked off most raw material prices:—First mark actuals, January-February, £31; 3rd S.S.C. actuals, £28. 10s.; daisee 2, January-February, £26 10s.

The inquiry for hessian cloth is largely for a shorter delivery period than manufacturers here can guarantee. Larger inquiries for longer periods are to a great extent held over owing to the altered conditions in Calcutta. Fresh orders were entered for tarpauling, sacking, and bagging, mostly in narrow widths. Linoleum hessians are so largely foresold that their position is assured until the end of June in the case of 76in. and to the end of the year in the case of 160in. No business in Cuban sugar sacks has been done yet.

Operations in jute yarns were small. Prices: 8lb. cops, 3s.; 8lb. sacking chains, 4½d. Cloth prices were: Chested hessians. 10oz. 40in. 4 1-12d. (4.08) and 4 1/8d.; 8 oz. 40in. 3½d. and 3 14-48d. (3.29) per yard

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, January 16.

Linseed oil is firm, current value being around £43. 5s. per ton for prompt, £40 for February, and £39. 10s. for January-April. In addition to a good demand from home consumers, who have bought freely up to April, reports are current of inquiries from America in view of a possible shortage of oil on the eastern seaboard and the likelihood of a reduction in the tariff. Cotton oils have been in good demand for export to the Continent and values have continued firm for all descriptions. Crude Egyptian quoting £43 and ordinary refined £43. 10s. per ton naked ex Hull mill. Rape oil has been a good trade. Soya oil is firm but inactive. Ground nut oil is scarce, and palm kernel oil steady and in some request.

In the oilseed section trade in linseed has been confined to small parcels of Plate afloat at firm prices. Egyptian cottonseed has recovered and a very good business has been done on crushers' account.

COAL.

CARDIFF, January 16.

Contrary to general expectations, the Welsh steam coal market has turned for the better. The sagging tendency has been arrested and certain sections even show firmness. Buying for prompt loading has been stimulated partially by the threat of a rail stoppage, while on forward account anxiousness created by the possibility of a miners' strike has brought in increased foreign buying. Coaling depots are calling for increased supply and there is more movement to Italy and South America. In other directions inquiry is of a more active character.

Admiralty qualities of large are firm and in short supply for prompt. Currant prices are 29s. and 28s. best and second grades, with collieries holding for harder values for backward. Monmouthshire collieries are well engaged for the present. Prices are steady to firm at 28s. to 28s. 6d. Black Veins, 27s. 6o. Western Valleys, Eastern Valleys are slow but the tone is better at 28s. to 27s.

Dry coals are a dull feature with supplies still ample for shippers' requirements at 27s. 6d. beats and down to 25s. 6d. ordinary qualities of large. All small coals are firm and growing scarce.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 625.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 695.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 685.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 147½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 141½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 327.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.35½.
London—Paris, Frcs 92.30.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.90.
London—Brussels, Frcs 104.00.
London—Rome, Liras 99.00.
London—Berlin, Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

Banks 3 per cent.	54 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans ..	1 7/8
Interest 7 day Market loans ..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 4. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 5/16
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Sec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 5/16
Fcs. Demand	620
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	235
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	92.20
„ „ „ Germany	18,260,000,000,000
„ „ „ Italy	90.07
Stockholm .. — — ..	16.48
Christiania .. — — ..	32.20
Amsterdam — — —	11.53
Switzerland — — ..	24.90
Belgium	104.37+62
Athens	247.50+00

London, Feb. 2.

Demand Bills —	435.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 2.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 5/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rates 5 per cent	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 2.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 88 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4% ..	„ 91 3/8 „
War Loan 5%1929/47 ..	„100 1/4 „
Consols 2 1/2% .. —	„ 57 1/8 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% —	„ 45 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 64 3/4 „
Govt. Securities 3% ..	„ 56 3/4 „

London, Feb. 2.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	„ 113

BULLION.

Bombay, February 4.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-1-9.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-2-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-4.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-10.

LONDON, February 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-10.
Silver ready, d. 33-5.
Silver forward, d. 33-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India sold, China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Ready :—25—10—6

Valda.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—10—3	25—10—9	..	25—10—3
Fagan	25—9—9	25—10—3	..	25—10—0

Peji Mandi.
Maha 0—4—0
Fagan 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 1.

Ready : 80—12—0

Valda.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	80—6—0	80—7—0	..	80—7—0
Fagan	80—9—0	80—10—0	..	80—10—0

Peji Mandi.
Maha 0—12—0
Fagan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, February 4.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 66-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84.
5 per cent War Loan 92.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

4th. February 1924.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 41 points in New York futures. The market advanced on Commission Houses buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 6 points up. The market declined early on some hedge selling but later improved on better spot demand.

Notwithstanding the local mill strike our market has developed a much better tone in sympathy with the steadier advices from America. We see no reason to change the views hitherto held by us, and although we do not look for any material advance in the immediate future, a serious decline seems to us out of question, and we think it highly probable to take advantage of any temporary setbacks in order to make purchases.

In consequence of higher advices reported from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 624 1/2 for F.G. Broach April/May i.e. Rs. 5 higher than Saturday's closing rate. On buying by Commission House the market touched Rs. 625; but the prices gave way soon after to Rs 624 on jobbers and one Japan House selling. Around this level Commission Houses, shroffs and Bull operators were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 628 1/2. Selling at about this level by other shroffs and Commission Houses caused the values to drop to Rs. 621 1/2, and the market closed at Rs. 622 1/2 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 622 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 624 on Commission Houses and shroffs buying.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 596 and advanced to Rs. 599 on Commission Houses and Marwari shroffs buying. General selling caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 594 at which rate the Bazar closed at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 599 and steadily went up to Rs. 602 1/2 on buying by Bull operators. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 597 on general selling and closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. F.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 535 whilst May Rs. 538.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and the demand from Exporters was better.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..		624
„ Bengal ..March ..		535
„ Bengal ..May ..		538
Fine Oomra. ..March. ..		595 1/2
„ „ ..May ..		599 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	565	555	540
M. G. Oomra No. 3	610	600	585
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	640	630	615
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	625	615	600
M. G. Mathia	595	585	570
M. G. Khandesh	600	590	575

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	622
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	534
Fully Good Bengal	..May. ..	537
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	593
Fine Oomra ..	..May. .	596

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

The report of Messrs. Patel Brothers, dated 4th Feb. 1924 says:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33.60	Mar.	33.80—20	—	34.03	+43
33.91	May.		—	34.33	+42
32.58	Jul.			33.00	+42
28.05	Oct.		—	28.33	+28
27.56	Dec.			27.80	+24

New York Market 2nd Feb. 1924.
Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.06, lowest 33.76, range .30 points. Speculators covering, Commission Houses buying. Evening up. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 2nd Feb. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
19.40	Mar.	19.34-06	19.43-07	19.46	+06
19.36	May.	19.31-05	19.38-02	19.42	+06
18.83	Jul.			18.90	+07
16.38	Oct,			16.46	+08
Egyptain.					
22.45	Mar.			22.45	..
20.70	Nov.			20.80	+10

Telegraphic market advices: (1) At the opening market declined on scattered hedge sellling on advance in Exchange rate. Market improved on ring covering; improved spot sales 6,000.

(2) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 2,75,000.

(3) March highest 19.45 (Mutilated), lowest 19.28, range .18 points.

(4) Scattered selling on improved sterling exchange. Market improved on better spot demand.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—"Exports from America and spinners taking continue large. Market gathering strength."

Alexandria Market 2nd Feb. 1924.
Previous close 44.13, Delivery March opening 43.95—18.

DEATH OF MR. P.D. PATEL.

We deeply regret to inform our constituents that our Principal Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Patel died suddenly from heart failure on 1st Februauary. The Local Market was closed on that day as a mark of respect.

Our report was not published on Saturday 2nd February.

	Liverpool, Feb. 2. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	000
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans spot Quiet	19.57
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	23.05
New Yor, 11 a.m. Mar. ..	..
(As known in Liverpool) May ..	..
July ..	..
New Orleans 10 A, M. Mar. ..	..
May, ..	..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.70+24
April	—
May	19.65—26
June	—
July	19.12+22
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.65+95
Nov.	16.03+09
December	—
January	—
Feb.	—
Egyptians Mar.	22.70
May	22.80
July	22.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 2.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	....
February	19.35+08
March	19.46+06
April	19.42+05
May	19.42+06
June	19.26+06
July	18.90+07
August	18.10+07
September	17.13+08
October	16.46+08
November	16.14+08
December	16.04+08
January	15.95+08
February	15.92+08

Tone—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 2

M. G Bengal Good, ...	12.50
„ Fully Good	13.20
Fine	13.20
No. 1 Oomar, Good	14 00
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
„ „ Fully Good	16.60
„ „ Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.7
„ „ Fully Good	13.70
„ „ Fine	13.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 2

Months.	To-day's Prices
February	22.31 unchd.
March	22.45 „
April	22.52 „
May	22.60 „
June	22.62 „
July	22.65 „
August	22.25—17
September	21.85—18
October	21.25+05
November	20.80+10
December	20.45+10
January	20.45+10
February	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	..
„ „ Continent	13,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	34.01+41
„ May	34.33+42
„ July	33 00+43
„ Oct.	28.33+38
Spot Cotton at New York	34.35+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	34.00+37
Futures, „ „ Mar... ..	34.07+45
„ „ „ May.. ..	33.07+47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11 13/16
Silver Foreign mined	44 1/4

WHEAT AND SEED

Bombay, Feb 4 6 1 2 p, m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	40 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 10 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	33 0 0	..
Castorseed	69 0 0	13 14 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 2 0	..
Linseed April May	12 15 0	
Groundnuts /Feb.	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 F/M.	15 14 0	..
Castorseed Gujrat Vivisa	66 14 0	..

WHEAT

London, Feb. 2

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	43/9
AUSTRALIAN Feb./Mar. Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Paid .	32
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe' 62 1/2 lbs. Feb Paid	44/9
Australian Wheat Cargo Feb. Paid ..	47
Wheat afloat to U. K. 1,370,000 Qrs.	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 2.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May Paid	19 5/8
Tone—Steady Little doing.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months J/A Paid Buyers ..	40/9
„ Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Paid ..	38 5/8
Linseed Argentine Afloat	58.000

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed Argentine La Plata £ 18 1/4 Feb/Mar. sellers.
Fully Steady but trading is poor.
Cottonseed £ 11 Feb/Mar. sellers Bombay.
Caster seed Bombay £ 23 1/4 Feb/Mar. nominal.

London, Feb. 2.

Cotton oil Bombay Crude £ 45.
Cotton oil Egyptian Crude £ 44 1/2.
Rapeseed Toria £ 19 7/8 Jan/Feb. Rotterdam.
Rapeseed Brown Kutnee £ 18 3/4 Feb/Mar Hull.
Rape oil Crushed naked ex-mill £ 40 1/4.
Maize Yellow Calcutta £ 41 1/4 Jan/Feb.
Ginjelly seed 15 per cent. 26 1/4 Jan/Feb. Rotterdam.

JAVA SUGAR

London Feb. 2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32
July Sellers	26/6
July Sept Sellers	25/6
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	25/10
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/10

Tone—Firm but only small business.

SUGAR TRUST SALES.

London, Feb. 2.

The Sugar Trust sold of superior grade 30,000 tons at 16 guilders and 55,000 tons at 16 1/2, and of Channel assortment 3,000 tons at 15 3/4 5,000 tons at 16 Muscovados 1,500 tons at 15 1/2 and 12,000 tons at 15 3/4 and 1,000 tons at 16.

Secondand were firm with fair transactions. The rates were:—February 21 1/2 to 22.
March 21 3/4 to 22 1/2.
July 17.
July/August 16 3/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, February 4.

The market here taking its cue from Java and American market-tones has opened stronger in all positions. The marked decline this morning in the sterling exchange has led to an increase of spot prices by 2 annas per cwt. and has checked the higher tendency in forward positions which ought to be higher than what we quote below, to be in sympathy with the tone of foreign markets. D.D.B.C. exchange rate to-day opened with sh. 1. 4. 7 8 per rupee gradually improving with the advance of the day. The decline in the exchange and the profit taking of the sellers has kept the market steady through all the day, and the firmer advices from foreign countries continue the market firm.

London 2nd February market firm. Refined best sugar Holland sh. 33/9 C. & F. to United Kingdom, shipment per steamer during February.

New York sale of raw Cuban sugar 5.3/8 cents shipment during February.

Java market was telegraphed last night as under Market firm with upward tendency. February 22 guilders per picul exwarehouse. Trust refused offers for new season 16.3/4 guilders per picul ex-warehouse.

Our Java Agent telegraphs as under (recd. 2-30 p.m.)

Market firmer 22.1/8 guilders per picul exwarehouse. Exporters are buying.

The prices, ruling the bazar throughout the day were almost the same. There is a decline of 1d. in January/February shipments (Java sugar). A good amount of business was doing by the importing offices in continental B.R.B. beet sugar and June/July and July/August/September shipments.

Despite the decline in the exchange and the profit taking of the sellers we are for an upward tendency of the market yet. Exporters show keen interest in New Crop.

To-day's offtake for local consumption is 2,000 bags, a fairly moderate, demand.

We quote to-day's prices as under:—
Fine Java white Ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt. December shipment sh. 32/5 per cwt. free Bombay Harbour.
January/February sh. 32/3 per cwt. free Bombay Harbour.
June/July sh. 27/4 per cwt. free Bombay Harbour.
July/August/September sh. 26/4 per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour.
Beet B.R.B. Ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
January sh. 31/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
January/February sh 31/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

METALS.

London, Feb. 2.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 61
Copper Braziers	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16

London, Feb. 2.

TIN BLOCK	£ 252 1/2

INFORMATION.

We have much pleasure in informing all our clients and others who specialise in WOOLLENS that we are now open to book orders for the special quality of rugs newly brought out known

AS

UNIVERSAL RUGS

which are of PURE WOOL and in FIVE very attractive shades.

Size 90" x 60" ... Rs.6-4-- each
" 84" x 54" ... Rs.5-12-- „
F. O. R. Bangalore, with usual discount.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION: APPLY TO:
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, Ld.,
HEBBAL, P.O., BANGALORE.

INFLUENZA,
Chills & Agues
rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.
PHENALGIN
is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.
Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.
Sole Agents :—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 4

per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English 3/4	66	0	0
Brass 1/	66	0	0
Brass 1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass 1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass 1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass 2	66	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb 4.

per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English 3/4	72	8	0
Copper 1/	72	8	0
Copper 1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper 1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper, American 1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper 1 3/4	74	0	0
Copper 2/	74	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	0	0
Brass Bars	40	0	0
Pat Klai	69	0	0
Lead, Country	18	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1	64	12	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	64	12	0
English Copper	74	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	72	8	0

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 2.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr. 12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 14
Tone:—

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	..No 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	..No. 10 1/2	1	0	0
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Lighthouse	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40/1	1	13	9
Japan	..No. 42/2	2	2	6
Japan	..No. 20	1	2	3
Japan	..No. 32	1	9	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 2, 1924.

Cotton	20921 Bales.
Wheat	8028 Qrs.
Linseed	1379 „
Rape, etc, ...	3188 „
Gingellyseed	4958 „
Poppyseed	617
Groundnuts	5016 „
Castorseed	2612 „
Rice	3013 „
Myrabollams	8090 „
Cottonseed	22258 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3768 „
Juwar	5440 „
Masur	219 „
Barley	12
Bajri	2903 „
Coal	925 Tons

JAMES FINLAY & CO.

A Reuter's message gives the following correction:—

"Messrs. James Finlay and Co's 535000 Ordinary pound shares will be offered at 50 shillings per share".

N. B.—The wrong figure, as stated previously, was 15 shillings).

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The James Finlay prospectus has been issued. Preference shares are at six per cent cumulative.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING—SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Wednesday, 6th February:—
1st Race starts at 2-15 (S. T.).

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Cup Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. (Handicap Horses I Division.)

Orange William 10-7, Vale of York 8-13, Owen Roe 8-9, Swithin 8-9, Rostrum 8-6, Solo Bridge 7-13, Plymouth Rock 7-12, Northern Light 7-10, Whit Week 7-4, Belle Voyageuse II 7-0, Floreal 6-12.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses I Division.)

Owen Roe 9-0, Quarryman 8-8, Surya Kumari 8-6, Nicety 8-2, Goldgainer 8-0, Kilrea 7-9, Joy Girl 7-9, Whit Week 7-7.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses II and III Divisions.)

Catchup 9-10, Magical Mike 9-9, Prospective Chap 9-8, Atrocity 9-8, Rakings 9-7, Wood Harmony 9-7, Creel 9-0, Pom Pom 9-0, Musk Rat 8-9, Allensmore II 8-7, Pomme Anna 8-4, Zigomar 8-4, Corisande 8-3, Cheery Girl 8-1, Marby 7-13, Jovial 7-4.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses I and II Divisions.)

The Count 9-4, Murmansk 9-3, Starboard 8-9, Grande Place 8-7, Miss Evans 8-5, Festivity 8-4, Love Glass 8-4, Ship's Biscuit 8-2, Cteiphon 7-13, Treddle 7-12, Dialect 7-10, Piccolo 7-10.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Division.)

Murmansk 9-7, Risen Again 9-2, Rowardennan 8-13, Bouillotte 8-10, Mist 8-8, Crushed Glass 8-7, Eudorette 8-3, Golden Fancy 8-3, Rackle 8-0, Gilfray 7-13, Bridal Blush 7-13, Krishna Kumari 7-13, Kaser Girl 7-10, Daphnis 7-4.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Division.)

Etheldene 9-9, Mametz 9-3, Charles William 8-5, Little Vega 8-4, Thunder 8-1, Irrigate 7-12, King's Own 7-11, Southwell 7-9, Sunnygama 7-7, Sagittarius 7-6, Deslin 7-6, Prince Hamed 7-2.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Terms Arab I and II Divisions.)

Krushan 9-11, Shahzada 9-8, Mandil 9-7, Khundil 9-7, Dartmoor 9-7, Mikado 9-1, Bahadorjung 8-9, Crown Prince 8-8, Khayum 8-5, Vasil 7-12, Vazir-ul-mulk 7-8, Gosub 7-8, Guinea 6-11.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Arabs II Division.)

Stability 9-4, Bismark 8-13, Commander 8-13, Ramban 8-11, Security 8-9, Kitchener 8-8, Pride of Iraq 8-8, Shums 8-7, Yellow Silk 8-7, Aerial Mail 8-6, Trafalgar 8-5, Arman 8-4, Delyar Jung 8-4, Malabar 8-2, Karam 8-2, White Rose 8-2, Sooria 8-0, Sir Jamal 7-12, Nadir Shah 7-11, Kamel 7-10, Bhagvazenda 7-0.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Division.)

Husky 9-3, Tarvie 8-13, Belvedere 8-12, Night Watchman 8-7, Greenfinch 8-5, Danzig 8-2, Footpedal 8-0, Pretty Girl 7-13, Deluvian 7-8, Lomond Hills 7-8, Unruly 7-8, Voltage 7-7, Belle Syme 7-5.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

HINDU GYMKHANA ..... 5 Goals.
(Talpade 1, Dalaya 1, Kothare 2, Katti 1.)
GOVT. TEL. RECREATION CLUB ... 1 Goal.
(Brass 1.)

The Hindu Gymkhana met the Government Telegraph Recreation Club in a "B" division fixture yesterday evening on the Cooperage ground and contrary to expectations won by the substantial margin of 5 goals to 1. The Hindu Gymkhana have not been known for first class hockey and of late year have not even participated in the only knock-out tournament of Bombay, the Aga Khan Tournament. The Government Telegraph who have quite a number of good players collapsed before the superior passing tactics of the Hindu quintette who had better understanding and lasting power. The Telegraphists were the first to score through Brass, but the Hindu forwards soon got going and were on equal terms very soon, Talpade being responsible for the score. No more goals were scored till lemon-time.

On crossing over the Hindu team monopolized the attacking operations and severely tested the Telegraph defence throughout the second moiety. Play for the most part was confined to the Telegraph area and Dalaya, the Hindu pivotal man, netted the second goal. The Hindu forwards were lying offside very often in their eagerness to score. The left-winger, Kothare, was responsible for the next two goals and Katti puzzled the Telegraph custodian with a dribbler which was the last goal of the day. The Telegraphists have not much combination and want more practice as they are out of breath towards the end of the game.

The teams were:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—Rane; Pathare J. and K. Joshi; Shete, K. Rane and Ethuraj; D. Pathare, Katti, Dalaya, Talpade and Kothare.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club:—Rodrigues; S. F. D'Souza and Page; Woods, L. Mendonca and Fernandes; R. M. D'Souza, Swaries, Perkins, Brass and Franklin.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and L. C. Smith.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.
(On the Cooperage Ground.)
Santa Cruz vs. G. I. P., Parel.
(On the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.)
St. Xavier's vs. Bombay Battalion.

THIS WEEK'S FIXTURES.

The match between the B. B. R. F. A. and the Bombay Pioneers has been postponed, and the Pioneers are fixed to play the R. I. M. on Thursday, 7th February.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

SOUTH AFRICAN TENNIS PLAYERS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Durban. The South African Lawn tennis players for the Clympic games will be Winslow, Raymond, Richardson, Eaglestone, Condon and Holthouse. It is understood Spence, now in England, will also be available to play for South Africa. Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

Chamonix, Feb. 2.—In the Olympic Ice Hockey, Britain beat Sweden by 4 goals to 3. Norwegian Rang won 18 kilometres skiing in 74 minutes nine and one-fifth seconds. The classification of nations at the end of the ninth day was Norway 92½ points, Finland 76½, Austria 25, Sweden 20.

Chamonix, Feb. 3.—In the Ice-Hockey final, to-day, Canada beat the United States by 6 goals to 1.—Reuter.

"Sunstar"
ONE HORSE A RACE CHAMPION
DEAD CERTS
Kooleb Orange William, Fun of Fayre Etheldene, Fitzclarence, Krushan
COURSE FINALS
Musk Rat, Lost Etheldene, Cessation, Lost Whispering, Kooleb, Bell Metal, Clients also had Mikado.
Selections at ORIENT HOTEL, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
Last February I gave Right Royal 317 Sagittarius 500.
DON'T MISS ME AT BIG MEETINGS.

PADSHAH
7 CAME OUT OF 8
FESTIVITY PROFIT 1865 %
10TH EXTRA MEETING 8 WINS.
11th EXTRA MEETING 7 WINS.
1st BIG MEETING 7 WINS.
Tips Rs. 5 for 3 named horses.
Tips Rs. 10 for 1 horse each race.
Address K. and Co., Meadows Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

5 Wins 5
&
6 Places 6
Out of a selection of six for win and seven for places, was the result of
"Tipster's"
Rs. 10, Card.
Wednesday 11 A.M.
Another card with long priced horses. No one will be sorry who follows Tipster.
TRY MY
Rs. 50, Card.
For Wednesday it is going to be Excellent.
"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, BOMBAY.

"TELLY" AGAIN!!
LAST SATURDAY'S CARD CONTAINED MUSK RAT, Irrigate, Coryste, JOVIAL, MIKADO, Krushan, FITZ CLARENCE, TROILUS, BELL METAL GAY DITTY, Flaming Orb. Whispring, waterloo Bkt. etc.—
THE SPECIAL CARD gave six horses.
3 WON, 1 Placed,
HIS PREVIOUS SELECTIONS HAVE ALREADY PAID LARGEST DIVIDENDS AND
have helped many. They will benefit you also—
ANOTHER SET OF FINE CARDS ON WEDNESDAY At
TARAPOREVALA, 190 HORNBY ROAD.

WANTED
RACING PARTNER.
Advertiser, who gets good information, but is short of capital, would like to get in touch with a racing man in a position to put up
Rs. 2,000
to back with during the remaining meetings.
Terms:—
Half profits to advertiser. If any loss at and of season, which is highly in probable, then advertiser with meet half losses.
If matters could be fixed up by
WEDNESDAY
a good start should result.
Apply Box No. 100. Advt Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle"
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LABOUR SITUATION.

THE WORKERS HOLD OUT.

LOCK-OUT EXTENDED.

Enquiries made on Monday evening in the mill area go to show that what has been described by certain sensation mongering journals as "Serious rioting" in the mill area, "Shots fired," and so on, is no more than an "incident," which generally has accompanied in the past every big strike in the city. There is a natural explanation for large numbers of the workmen being out near the various mill premises on Monday morning. In almost all cases, the men seemed to be out to see what might turn up, since Monday was the fateful day which would decide whether the strike would end or the lock-out extend. Notwithstanding, Mr. Baptista's advice, the men did not resume work, and the millowners have tightened their grit by extending the lock-out by a fortnight. It may suit the immediate convenience of the millowners, to close down the mills for a time, but it is questionable whether, after all, they have adopted a right course.

As to the stone-throwing incident, it appears that it occurred mainly in front of the Union mill. It is difficult to say that it was the work of the men who are on strike, and who have during all this period exhibited almost exemplary forbearance and self-restraint. While the men have been blamed in some quarters, usually not possessing much real sympathy for the working classes, the men allege that the mischief is the work of goondas, who mysteriously emerge on the scene, whenever there is any little excitement, and who are believed to be either under the thumb of the police or are set up by some of the mill owners with a view to divert attention from the real dispute or to alienate the sympathy of the public from the workmen At any rate this matter deserves closer investigation before a verdict can safely be passed.

What appears to have happened really is that near the Union Mill, a few rowdy elements—who these are it is difficult to say—gathered about them some stragglings from the street and started the stone throwing at random. At the first signs of stone throwing panic spread among the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, who are mostly Parsis. And when panic gains the ascendancy, judgment, naturally, suffers and I think this was what happened in the present case. One European gentleman, who was driving along the road at the time of the stone-throwing, fired some shots into the air and thereafter the crowd fell back and he had an easy passage. Curiously enough, the police, who were on the spot, have, it seems, no information as to who the gentleman is that could carry a revolver during broad-day and on the King's high road, nor possibly any recollection as to the number of the motor car in which he was proceeding.

However, the excitement as rapidly subdued as it had suddenly developed. The police were on the scene in full force, but it is obvious that before long the whole area quieted down, save for the periodical police patrols in small batches, which one met in the evening. One could easily see that some of the residents, especially Parsis, have taken fright at what has happened. But considering that the Halwai's and other shops on the ground floor of Irani's chawl were open, doing business as usual, there appears to be less reason for panic. In other parts of the mill area too, quiet seemed to reign supreme at the time of my visit. Shops of all kinds were open as usual, brilliantly lighted up with electricity and there was so far no trace of any anxiety apparent from their countenances.

After the huge meeting of mill workers on Sunday evening when they were told that the Mill Owners' Association were considering the question of the principle of arbitration, on Monday, the men had decided not to resume work. But, at the most, at that meeting there were about ten to fifteen thousand men present, and the vast majority were absent. The question, therefore, on Monday that loomed large in the distance was whether the men would resume work, or not. Would they face another lock-out of fourteen days, or would they give in? Monday was in a sense a fateful day, and there was good reason for the ferment in the mill quarters which was apparent yesterday It was not the ordinary strike day—Monday morning! Everywhere in the mill areas large crowds could be seen moving about, peacefully in all instances. Before every mill there was a crowd of workers, numbering, in some cases, more than four or five hundred. They were there, apparently, to guard the interests of the strikers; to watch the turn events might take. While in most instances these men were extremely quiet and even docile, in some places they showed ugly temper. De Lisle Road, Chinchpookly, Mazagaon, Dadar, everywhere in fact where there were mills, the men could be seen gathered in groups outside the mill premises. On Monday, only two mills were working and they were the Colaba and the Bombay Woollen Mill.. Near the Bombay Woollen Mill, which was working, with the full complement of men less a hundred or so, a large crowd was waiting. Armed and unarmed police were also there. In the mill compound were to be seen a few burly Pathans with slings in their hands to retaliate on the crowd. They were moving about to see that none of the strikers approached the mill. The mill is under contract, it was stated, to supply a particular quantity of cloth, and it has, therefore, induced the operatives to stick to their jobs, by some means or other. The surrounding mills being closed, the other men could not be pleased with this state of things. So much for the Woollen Mill. Near the Crescent Mill also, beyond making a demonstration and preventing men from joining work, nothing happened there. Large crowds were moving about on the roads, however, but the Police were there ready to prevent any untoward incident. On the Kalachowki Road, the Alexandra and Rachael Mills were opened as usual in the morning, and some fifty men went into the mill premises. But others stayed away, and shortly afterwards even these men came out. So far as other mills were concerned, in this part of Mill-land, there was nothing happening.

THE DANGER ZONE.

But the storm-centre was the junction of the De Lisle and Currey Roads—near the Jacob Sassoon Mills. Here the men were particularly truculent and stoned motor cars passing along the roads. The men were not up against anybody in particular, for they threw stones at all persons without any discrimination. When the writer with his friends was passing along the Currey Road Bridge in a vehicle, the people living in the chawl abutting the bridge shouted out not to proceed further, and the car was turned back, but not before some stones were thrown at them by the strikers who came after the car howling and shouting. To proceed further was impossible. That was the place where most of the trouble in the city occurred. It is stated that two or three Europeans driving in a motor car were pelted with stones, and one was struck A pistol was fired but no one was hit. One of the occupants is understood to be an honorary magistrate. Another motor car belonging to Dr. Batliwala was going along the bridge with his children The chauffeur was wounded a stone hitting him on the body. He was taken to the railway dispensary and his wounds were dressed there. These were the only serious incidents which took place till noon, but the excitement was great at the junction of the Currey Road and De Lisle Roads. People were unable to pass through and mounted Police patrolled the streets every now and then. Near the Jacob Sassoon Mills there was a strong body of Policemen kept ready for all emergencies, and they passed through the danger zone constantly: At times when the trouble seemed too much, a party of Policemen would at once reach the danger spot and everything would then be quiet. The authorities at this point were always kept on tenterhooks. Near the Sopari Bag Road, that is to say the place where there was the greatest trouble, a chawl belonging to an Irani was stoned and a few glass-panes broken; the occupants were naturally frightened, but nobody was injured.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

These are merely the ripples on the surface of the trouble that seems to be brewing among the mill operatives in the city. What is going to happen on the morrow, it is very difficult to say. But the longer the strike is prolonged, owing to the attitude of the millowners, the more trouble there is likely to take place. It must be readily admitted that the vast majority of the mill-workers are peaceful and quiet men, and it is only some of the more rowdy who take part in these stone throwing excursions. From a conversation with a number of workers it is apparent that they do not approve of this rowdyism on the part of a few men.

In going through the mill-land of Bombay one gets a good idea of the slum-land also. damp, dirty, evil-smelling, with wretched streets, and insanitary houses.

With the refusal of the men to go back to their work, the lock-out declared by the Mill-Owners' Association is automatically prolonged till the 18th of February, unless wiser counsels prevail. One cannot say where the strike ends and the lock-out begins. But both men and the mill-owners are non-co-operating with each other.

The Police Commissioner and the Superintendents of Police had to be on the alert the whole day, particularly in the morning which was the most critical time.

The Bombay Woollen Mill had to close down after a few hours' working in the morning as some strikers began to throw stones at the mill premises.

Except the Colaba Mills all the mills in the city were entirely closed, though whistles were blowing in the morning—this invitation being unheeded by the men. Nearly 150,000 men are still on strike.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association to consider the situation brought about by the refusal of the mill operatives to resume work on Monday morning. It is understood that a statement with regard to the decision of the Association will be issued to-day.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

The following appeal has been issued by a mill operative:—

Dear brothers in Labour,—If you really wish to carry to a successful end your present strike for bonus, you will do well to ponder over the following points:—

The blessings of the public are in your favour because the routine of the city's life has not been disturbed in the least despite the fact that 15,000 workmen are on strike. Marwaris and moneylenders, who helped us with money and provisions before the lock-out are still willing to continue their help because they are reassured by the peaceful nature of your struggle. Full advantage should be taken of this reciprocal attitude.

Some unprincipled people, are prejudicing the case of the peaceful strikers by collecting ignorant children and vagabonds and wantonly throwing stones at innocent passers-by. The result of this will be that innocent strikers will be arrested for no fault of theirs. The case in point is the disturbance which took place at Curry Road and Chinchpokli. It is openly suspected that this disturbance was brought about by the enemies of the workmen who, with the help of paid badmashes, created this trouble in order to deprivve the strikers of the public's sympathy. The best thing, therefore, is for workmen to keep clear of such persons as far as possible.

If you, sober workmen, lose your temper at these machinations of your enemies and join in the fights, the bazaars and shops will be closed and you will not get the material for your daily bread and you will be responsible for your own starvation. I suggest that strikers should themselves seize those who create disturbance and hand them over to the police and publish the Nos. of the constables to whom the badmashes were delivered.

I again appeal to you not to get mixed up with the badmashes who are working up trouble.—Yours, etc.,

A MILL OPERATIVE.

THE LOCK-OUT AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The strike has been on for days. Nearly a hundred and fifty thousand workmen are out. They have so far behaved splendidly. The Police arrangements also appear satisfactory. But why do the authorities allow the liquor shop going "as usual"? Are they not a positive menace at the present moment? Then, why are they kept open, when the men are idle, and need careful watching? When will the red tape move? The sooner, the better.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

February, 4.

"CAPITAL AND LABOUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your Leader bearing the above caption is most opportune, and it will not fail to give the necessary quietus to the so-called sympathisers of Labour who ask the workers not to go on strike It is a most gratuitous piece of admonition; for workers do not strike for fun or out of mere curiosity to see whether they would lose or gain in their struggle against the lordly millowners. Workers are neither fools nor fanatics. They strike then and then only when they find their situation thoroughly uncomfortable; and when the so-called or self-styled sympathisers of Labour find that the demands of the workers are just and fair, they should support the workers rather than come out as the friends of the millowners with their shrill note of advice to the workers not to strike. To people who dabble in everything, who speak without the book, and who have no knowledge of the exact facts and figures, your leader gives a decisive answer which, let, us hope, they would take to heart. It would be to the advantage of the workers to select some able men from amongst themselves as their leaders rather than depend upon the thoroughly comfortable outsiders. For it is but a truism to say that working men alone can not merely understand but even feel and experience the galling intolerableness and petty pin-pricks of their situation. So they are better able to cope with the situation.

The so-called mill-hands may submit today, but to-morrow will yield the millowners as surely as the day that follows the night.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

Jan. 31.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

Mr. Bharucha writes as follows:—Regarding the report of my lecture on the above subject, may I say that I referred to European engineers employed on the coast, and not to English engineers generally; and that the first and second Parsis that passed out in London as shipmasters are Captain Ookerji, now Marine superintendent of the Scindia S. N. Co., and Captain Bhandara, Chief Officer of one of the Mogul Line Steamers. It should be noted, that neither Captain Ookerji was promoted as a master, nor Captain Bhandara, though both had served the Mogul Line for years! The Agents are Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIS SEVENTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. L. U. Thacker Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Ramchandra Sakharam for picking a pan Supari Bag belonging to Bayaji Bhairoo from his pocket and containing Rs. 29/4/0. The accused pleaded guilty and considering his previous six convictions the Magistrate sentenced him to suffer hard labour for 6 months.

REPORTED THEFT.

Francis Fernandez, a Butler on the S.S. Cicassia in No. 3 Alexandra Dock has complained to the police that at 10-30 p.m. on Sunday, Bassir Annoi, a stranger on the ship, entered his cabin and was walking off with some of his clothes when he awoke and gave him chase and caught him red-handed. The alleged thief with the clothes was then handed over to the police.

CORONER'S COURT.

ESPLANADE ROAD MOTOR FATALITY.

Mangaldas Bhaidas Shah aged 35 was knocked down and injured by a motor car on the Esplanade Road on the evening of the 31st ultimo and was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state, where he succumbed to his injuries yesterday. At an enquiry held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull, and further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT ON QUEENS ROAD.

A Hindu male aged about 35 whose indentity has not been established was walking along the Queen's Road with a bundle of firewood on his head on Sunday night when a hack victoria driver finding him in his way shouted out to him to move; and when he did so taxi car No. 35501 came up from behind and he was knocked down. The car immediately stopped. The driver picked up the man and took him to the J. J. Hospital where on arrival he was found dead. His body was removed to the morgue where a post mortem examination made by Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, showed that death was due to fracture of the skull caused by a violent impact on the back of the skull.

At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, witnesses stated that the taxi was being driven at a moderate speed on the proper side of the road and the horn was sounded. The car was behind the victoria and after the victoria had passed the deceased, the latter turned round and was struck by the car which had not swerved and stopped after going about three paces.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Tenants' Association: Public meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, 2nd Day.

Ladies' Public Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

Public meeting—Marwadi Vidyalaya. Prominent speakers to speak on "Indian Art—Its Place in National Reconstruction." 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, ordinary monthly meeting, Krishna Building, Fort, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Public lecture on "Woman and Temperance," Blavatsky Lodge, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m., Mrs. Hirabai A Tata to preside.

SATURDAY, February 9.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting Third Day.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Visit of Inspection to Tansa Lake, special Train leaves Victoria Terminus 11 a.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m., Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Feb. 9 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 11m., Sunset 6h. 35m.
Feb. 10 (Sun.) sunrise 7h. 10m. sunset 6h. 36m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MADANGAVRI, daughter of Mr. Chandulal Bhagat of Poona and wife of Mr. C. P. Shah, Pottery Expert, Sorab Dalal Tile Works, died at Poona on 2nd February 1924 at 5-30 p.m.

THANAVALA:—Kilabhai Ramdas, Government Pensioner and father of Thanavala Advocate, died on Friday night at his residence near Daily Seth Agiary Lane, leaving his son and grandsons to mourn his loss.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A wall calendar for 1924 from the Aryan Cinema, Poona.

KALIKA FUND.

Shri Kalika Prassanna Gomantak Daiwadnya Brahman Samaj, Shri Kalika Fund will be held on the 5th instant at 8 a.m. in the house of the Treasurer. All members are earnestly required to attend.

DRAFT INDIAN BOILERS' ACT RULES.

The period for critiqisms and suggestions regarding the Draft Rules under the Indian Boilers' Act 1923 has been extended up to 31st March 1924.

ANAND VILLAS SANGIT NATAK MANDLI.

This dramatic Mandali, under the management of Mr. Virkar has come to Bombay after a lapse of about six years, and is staging dramas at Parel Damodar Hall. On Sunday last, it staged a drama named "Stri Samrajya" (Administration by women). The drama is full of humour and wit which amuse the audience throughout the performance.

INSPECTION OF PORT TRUST BY GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect the Port to-day Tuesday, leaving Government House at 4-30 p.m. and arriving at Port Trust administrative office, Ballard Road at 4-45 p.m.

ART—ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when Dr. Mies, Joshi, Messrs. Pickthall, Tairsee and Vakil, Prof. Puntambekar and Khare will speak on "Art—Its Place in National Reconstruction," when Mr. Natrajan will preside.

"WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE."

Under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association, Bombay Branch, Miss. Mary J. Campbell of Pathankote, will deliver a public lecture on "Woman and Temperance" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, opposite the Union Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MEDICAL AID.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. Hakim Fasihuzzaman Khan, M.D. (Homoeo, Calcutta), a pupil of Masihulmulk Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, will begin giving free medical advice to the poor from Thursday (the 7th instant) from 4 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily at the above Settlement, Safrabadim (234, Chelabhai Street), Madanpura. The suffering poor are advised to take advantage of his expert advice especially in chronic cases of Consumption, Diarrhoea and other diseases of long standing.

HOW TO COMBAT VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the auspices of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, a magic lantern lecture for the public of Bombay will be delivered by Capt. K. S. Patel, I.M.S. in the hall of the Sanitary Institute Princess Street on Saturday (the 9th instant) at 6-30 p.m. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Health Officer of Bombay presiding.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Congress Committee's Office has been removed from Jariwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road to Kandewadi, Girgaon and for the facility of the Girgaon residents a Khadi Depot has also been opened side by side of the office where people who really want to purchase hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar, can get the genuine, cheap and varied designs in Khaddar.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

ALI BROTHERS ATTENDING.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Subha and Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow hours 3 to 5 for ladies, 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission Free. Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali Messrs. Pickthall, Natrajan, Tairsee etc. will pay a visit to the Bazar.

LOOK SHARP.
IN THE 38TH CONGRESS OF COCONADA
MANY ORDERS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED
The Pure Swadeshi Silk Weaving Co.,
Proprietor:
D. R. NARAYANASWAMY,
DHARMAVARAM,
(Anantapur District.)
Tel: Address,
"Mallikarjun."
DHOTIES AND UPPER CLOTHES
SHIRTINGS.

Width	50"	48"	45"	36"
Best per yds.	10-0-0,	9-6-0;	8-12-0	7-0-0
Coatings 44"	Turban 30;		Handkerchief	
11-4-0	5-8-0		1-8-0	

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Apply for price list of Sarees.
The material that we use in our Silk Weaving House is ABSOLUTELY PURE SILK got from silkworms reared in the Mysore Province. The cocoons are spun and reeled BY HAND in our old fashioned spinning wheels.
We colour this Silk with various colours, and prepare with it, IN OUR OWN HAND LOOMS all sorts of sarees, cholis, dhoties upper cloths, dhawances and other cloths to suit different tastes.
Our Silk cloths are well-known not only in Southern India but in Burma and Ceylon also, and have been favoured with many unsolicited testimonials from our patrons, which are open to inspection by all.
We are prepared to pay A PENALTY OF Rs. 1,000 to any person who can prove that the silk used in our looms is not pure Swadeshi. We are also prepared to manufacture and deliver cloths of any pattern to order, and solicit the favour of a trial order convince you of our genuineness.
Thanking you in anticipation of an order accompanied by 10 per cent. advance.
We remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
Per Pro. The Pure Swadeshi Silk Weaving Co.,
D. R. NARAYANASWAMY,
Proprietor.
If you want to see our hand looms and spinning wheels apply with 4 As. stamp.
R9526

Attention!
Doctors, Chemists, Druggists & Merchants
GET THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICES
from
Direct Importers & Sole Agents
B. G. Jack & Co.,
Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co. KALLE & Co., and to leading German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and surgical goods, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Nagindas & Maneklal,
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
INCOME TAX EXPERTS
50, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle. Fort,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 2560.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.
The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Re. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS
RECEIVED.
IN
MARBLES, TILES, ASBESTOS-SHEETS . CEMENT, ETC. . .
PRICES LOWEST
Apply
Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.
30A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS
I offer ELECTRIC MOTORS. Rectifiers, Portable instruments, Dynamos, Ice Cream Freezer and Coffee Grinders etc., all AMERICAN at cost-price. Goods worth Rs. 35,000. Over 350 motors working in this country.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Tram Terminus, Bombay. 4.

SAMPLE COPY FREE
EVERY BODY'S COMPANION
THE SECRET OF HEALTH
A monthly Journal of Health Topics.
Edited by Dr. N. V. S. Sarma, Ph. D. Sc.
Subscription: 12 Annas per Year.
411, Mint St. P.O. Box 1236 MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1924.
(696th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

REJOICE!

At 12-30 this morning the great news of Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release was brought to us by an English Government official very courteously. The Press Note of the Bombay Government runs as follows (We publish it elsewhere, but it will well bear repetition). "The Government of Bombay have received medical advice that Mr. Gandhi should be removed to the seaside for a prolonged period of convalescence, not less than six months in any event. In these circumstances they have decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India, to remit unconditionally under Section 401 Cr. P. C. I. the unexpired portion of his sentences. Orders will be issued immediately for his release."

All India, therefore, will rejoice to-day, and for the first time since the tragedy of Jallianwalla Bagh the British in India will have their share in the feelings of the rest of the population. Have Indians forgotten how to rejoice? We hope not. We hope to hear from India such a shout of joy as shall ring to the ends of the earth, and rouse an echoing shout from every nation. We congratulate Sir Leslie Wilson on his wisdom in discarding the niggardly idea of a conditional release. India appreciates generosity and full confidence, and he has found the way to win the heart of India. We imagine that crowds of grateful Bombay citizens to-day will take the road to Government House, or perhaps the Governor will come into the town to see the people's joy. He ought to see it, if only that he may fully realise how India has been made to suffer these two years.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

"You have done the best you could, but I am a broken machine." These words of the ex-President Wilson uttered a few minutes before his death recall a great tragedy of which the closing scene was enacted on June 28, 1919, when the man who has just died signed the fatal and iniquitous Treaty of Versailles. Though Dr. Wilson lived nearly five years after that fateful day, his life-work had virtually ended on that day. Among the men whom the Great War brought to the fore, he held a commanding and, in many ways, a unique position. In fact, the position occupied by him at the close of the War and at the beginning of the Peace Conference was terrible in its greatness. Probably to no human being in all history, it has been well said, did the hopes, the prayers and aspirations of so many millions of his fellows turn with poignant intensity as to him at the close of the War. He enjoyed at the time a prestige and a moral influence throughout the world which probably no single individual had enjoyed before him. Therefore, when he sailed to Europe in the 'George Washington" it was as the Man of Destiny for whom the people of his time, sick of war and its cruelties, had been waiting and who, besides healing their wounds, was to lay, on the ruins of the old world, the foundations of a new and better world. What was the secret of the power he exercised over the minds of the people? The secret lay in this that the world recognised in his voice the authentic voice of a prophet with the new message of the superiority of moral force over brute force. And the efficacy of his utterance lay in the inspiration of the great American democracy which had elected him as its spokesman.

Even before the War he had conceived for his country the moral leadership of the world. Thus in the course of his Fourth of July address of 1914 he said:

"My dream is that as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America, it will turn to America for those moral inspirations which lie at the basis of all freedom: that the world will never fear America unless it feels that it is engaged in some enterprise which is inconsistent with the right of humanity."

When the world was plunged into war, only a disinterested nation could help in bringing about an equitable settlement based on justice and righteousness. The main concern of President Wilson in the early days of the war was to keep his country out of the war so that its whole strength and authority for the task of peace could be conserved. Thus in August 1914 in the address to the American people he adjured them to be impartial in thought as well as action and dedicated his country to the post of world-arbiter. As days and months passed by he lost no opportunity of formulating peace proposals. If he had been enabled to act upto his view of being "too proud to fight," perhaps the history of the world would have been written differently and mankind saved from the horrors of a Carthaginian Peace; for America would have been in that case able successfully to carry out her mission of an impartial peacemaker. But Germany's madness in persisting in her submarine warfare would not have it and the man, who abhorred the exercise of force as the arbiter of international disputes, was compelled to enter into the war. But he entered into the war to make war impossible for all time. While he waged the war most efficiently, not only did he himself never lose sight of the end in view, but also did not allow the world to lose sight of it. His development of the ideals of a new international system culminated in the famous Fourteen Points which have been rightly described as the greatest and the truest application of the moral law to the collective conduct of nations ever enunciated by any man in a position of authority. The world responded to his moral appeal. The Allied statesmen formally adopted the points and offered them to Germany as the basis of peace and Germany laid down her arms upon this express stipulation. So when the Armistice was signed it looked as if President Wilson was going to be the arbiter of Europe and that the Peace Treaty would be based on his Fourteen Points. He himself was a happy man on the Armistice night. When these terms were signed he told a friend, "Well, the war's over and I feel like the Confederate soldier General John B. Gordon used to tell of, soliloquising on a long hard march, during the Civil War: 'I love my country and I am fightin' for my country, but if this war ever ends, I'll be dead—burned if I ever love another country.'" The words expressed the spirit in which he wanted the problems of Versailles to be thrashed out; "Never Again" was to be the guiding principle.

But he was betrayed by the statesmen of Europe for whom the temptation of a large booty to be divided was too great. These statesmen saw in President Wilson's principles merely a bait for Germany and had no intention whatever of applying them to the conditions of peace and they built an Iniquitous Peace on the ruins of his principles which they used as occasional and convenient stopgaps and ornaments for their infamous structure. Why did he allow himself to be betrayed? Friends and foes have offered their own respective explanations. The former contend that he had to yield to the force of circumstances and to wily diplomats who, with the aid of the subtlest sophisters and most hypocritical draftsmen, wove "that web of sophistry and Jesuitical exegesis that was finally to clothe with insincerity the language and substance of the whole Treaty." And the irony of it was that when he left the Peace Conference, that "den of thieves", he was persuaded to believe that he was leaving it with his name to a Peace Treaty which was consistent with his Fourteen Points, and the Covenant of a League which was his special contribution to the history of human progress—claims which subsequent events have shown to be untenable. Others urge that like a practical man dealing with "realists," he bartered away the terms of Peace in return for the Covenant of the League persuading himself that with that instrument all that was bad or impracticable in the Peace could finally be remedied—an anticipation that has been falsified by the treachery of the Allied Powers towards the League. Others see the cause of his failure in the elections of 1918 both in America and Britain who, it was clear, were deserting him. But all these considerations do not explain what in the ultimate analysis was a personal tragedy. As one of his biographers writing of the critical days of March, 1919, truly says: "Wilson had at that time three sources of influence in the world. He could refuse as President of the United States, to accept the Treaty when finished; he could cease approving the grants of hundreds of millions of credit to European Governments; and he could announce that, in his opinion, the moral forces of the world should not approve the proposed settlement." If he had used all these three influences and staked his personality and future on their use, he might have triumphed or if he had failed and returned to America with nothing settled, he might have re-kindled the political idealism of his own country and also rallied to his banner the sane and liberal forces of Europe. As it was he failed and his failure was the failure of humanity. But though he failed to prevent the follies and crimes of Versailles and failed also to carry his countrymen with him even in accepting the League of Nations,—the supreme object of his personal devotion and his greatest contribution to the creation of a new international order,—he will loom larger in history than he did in the eyes of his contemporaries. For, posterity, giving proper weight to the physical collapse due to the terrible and prolonged strain of activities of mind and body involved in the performance of his high office, will judge him not by the results of his efforts but by his aspirations which marked him out as the only great redeeming personality among those who made the Great War and the Peace which has not ended it.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

The Census Report for all India for 1921 does not threaten to go down to posterity as a ponderous document forbidding to the reader by its very array of learning. Information about India and her people, their religions, races history or institutions, finds no place in the severely bare Report of Mr. Marten, our latest Census Commissioner, as distinguished from the efforts of his predecessors. On the other hand, though the various provincial reports do contain excursions into the economic conditions of the people, the All-India Census Report, with the possible exception of a chapter on occupations, leaves even this aspect of modern demography severely alone. We learn nothing, from this Report, about the productive capacity or means of our people; their income or wealth per head or in total; their pressure upon the soil or the means of subsistence and the standard of living. These are inquiries which in other countries are combined with the decennial census investigation, which thus becomes, at very small additional cost, a most useful record for the statesman and the scholar. In India, however, though the latest census cost Rs. 44.5 lakhs, or nearly 150 per cent. above the cost of the census of 1911, the Report remains a dry, meagre document of little interest and less ingenuity.

The central, outstanding fact of this Census, as of all the past records of the kind, is the remarkable growth of the population, in spite of the recurrence of some of the deadliest scourges of humanity during the decade. By a couple of tables Mr. Marten shows us that though the seeming increase of population since 1872 is 112.8 millions, the real increase is only 53.8 millions, or 20.1 per cent. on the whole. Elsewhere he remarks: "We have seen in para 6 above that the real increase in the last fifty years in the population of India is just over 20 per cent. At this rate the doubling will take another 190 years." It may be questioned if in this calculation the Census Commissioner quite allows for the cumulative effect of annual increases, or what Malthus would have called the increase of population in a geometric ratio. But even on his calculation, the prospect is most alarming. The birth-rate in India is well over 35 per mille, and the death-rate over 30. In the decade under review there have been two severe famines, one great war, and, last but not the least, one great pestilence. The influenza epidemic of 1918 cost us in that year alone 7,100,000 lives—a loss greater perhaps than all the combined deaths in four years and a half of the most gigantic war on record. Death levied its toll from India also by means of war and famine, though compared with the wastage of human life in the famines of the last century, the famine of 1918 and of 1920 was probably much less fatal. But in spite of these scourges, the population of India has positively increased, and that in spite of the fact that at every census the number of females has been recorded to be appreciably less than the number of males. We know, indeed, that the peculiarity of India's social institutions, which enjoin early marriage and relatively a longer married life in consequence, is undoubtedly responsible for a large measure of such a promiscuous increase of population; while the absence of any knowledge about the desirability and means of a voluntary limitation of the size of families must account in no small degree for the continued increase of the population. Mr. Marten is inclined to be sceptical about the effect of economic conditions on the growth of population. "The annual fluctuations of the birth and death-rates are, therefore, probably much more dependent on the intensity of the onslaught of the principal diseases", he says, "due to conditions of climate and environment, than on any supposed variation in the resisting power to them of the people owing to economic circumstances". But a careful perusal of all his arguments in that section leaves one with the feeling that the All-India Census Commissioner has not made anything like a proper allowance for economic conditions as affecting the growth of the population.

Notes of the Day.

The Class War in Germany.

German publicists are now inclined to attribute the present weakness of the German Government to their bitter class war in Germany. They point out, notably in the pages of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," and the "Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung," that until now there has been no attempt made by the leaders of the various parties to form a real National Government. Coalitions they have had, and these coalitions have worked effectively, but only for a few months each time. Each coalition had a dominant element of one particular party. The Social Democratic party, for example, has been trying to usurp power to itself for the last year, with the result that the class war, the conflict of ideals between the middle classes, and the practical Socialists, and the conflict again between the policy of the latter and the political methods of the Communists, who want direct action leading to revolution, has very nearly ruined stable government in Germany. This criticism appearing in the journals under the control of Stinnes, the great German industrial magnate, appears suspect to the writers in the popular papers. But the journals under the influence of the People's Party, the Volkspartei, are also constrained to admit that the critiqism is largely true, and demand a real National Government. It is quite likely, therefore, that there will soon be a change in the composition of the German Ministry.

Academic Freedom.

In his concluding speech before the Indian Economic Conference, Sir M. Visveswarayya rightly pleaded for the grant of greater freedom to professors. "While those who defend the existing system perpetually emphasise the need of more educated men—in the right sense of the word, they call it—they deny the freedom that is necessary for professors if their teaching is to be really creative. To construct an educational system which aims at producing submission to authority rather than free and bold thinking and then to bemoan the lack of "thinkers" is surely not very consistent. What the professors and teachers need is complete freedom so long as their actual standard of instruction does not deteriorate. There is no reason why those who teach should be made to suffer because of their opinions—whether those opinions are expressed in teaching or in activities outside school and college hours. All this may be inconvenient for the officials but then the educational future of a generation is slightly more important than the convenience of the bureaucrats; or it may be that such freedom is not possible under the present system—which is not very flattering to that system. And there is a prevailing superstition that the best professors and teachers should be "impartial"—that is, that they should not hold opinions which would be displeasing to the higher educational authorities or that they should not express them in their classes or books or that they should hold no opinions at all. This, of course, is a mistake. The best teachers are those who have some strong enthusiasms which they wish to express in their teaching and who feel it their mission to teach. But such men have no place in the present hidebound, mechanical system of education.

Professor Toynbee's Case.

Even in England recently an important question has been raised about academic freedom. Professor Arnold Toynbee occupied the chair of Byzantine and Modern Greek at King's College, London and did so with distinction. But it now appears that the chair was endowed by donors whose nationality was Greek and who resented the strong criticisms of Professor Toynbee on the conduct of the Greeks in Asia Minor. England was ringing so much with the repeated stories of Turkish atrocities calculated to arouse the "Christian" sympathies of her people, that Professor Toynbee's timely exposures of the Greek atrocities in Asia Minor were disconcerting to Messrs. Lloyd George, Churchill and Co. It seems however, that the Greek donors were given a vaguely defined right to control the actions of the Professor appointed in the chair and a right to withdraw the endowment in the last resort if they were dissatisfied. The London University accepted these terms in a country which boasts of its academic freedom, and Professor Toynbee was elected to the chair without any knowledge of the conditions attached to it and remained in complete ignorance for some three years about them. Since his visit to the Near East in 1921, and his criticisms of the Greek occupation of Asia Minor, Professor Toynbee has often opposed the Greeks in political controversies and this has led to the interference of the donors causing Professor Toynbee to resign. His resignation will be a loss to University education but it reflects great credit on the Professor himself who refused to submit rather than barter away his freedom of thought. If there were many Arnold Toynbees in India, the Indian educational system would have to be discontinued or thoroughly overhauled!

THE MAHATMA ON ART.

AN INTERVIEW.

(BY DILIP KUMAR ROY.)

(The interview took place at the Poona Hospital on the evening of the 2nd instant.)

I publish this conversation with Mahatmaji, principally because it can claim the value of freshness. It may also have some value in that it is a first-hand record of his views. I differ from some of his views on art, but do not propose to criticise them fully in the course of this article, as its object is different. I have, in recording the conversatiton, tried to be faithful to the spirit, if not to the letter. I trust that although this article cannot claim any verbal fidelity, it can reasonably claim to be a fairly faithful record of the impression of the writer of what he considered to be the views of Mahatmaji. I have considered a prefatory apology to be necessary inasmuch as there are reasons for thinking that it is next to impossible for anybody to understand another completely. What he does in any attempt at the exposition of another's views amounts in reality to an interpretation of the mentality of the latter in terms of that of his own. This may well be looked upon as inevitable, for good or for evil, the human mind being what it is.

My first impression of Mahatmaji was that I had really come in contact with a soul which could claim to be at peace with the world. As he spoke softly I felt however the contact of a lovable personality.

I saw him for the first time on the morning of the 2nd February (1924) and as I told him that I had come to Poona chiefly to see him, Mahatmaji said "O that is kind of you." I felt immediately that although the expression of this recognition of even very small outside kindnesses could hardly be called typically Indian—(we attaching but little importance to any pronounced recognition of the small services of others in our daily dealings with one another)—in the case of Mahatmaji such a recognition did not really spring from any sort of automatic reaction of the mind to familiar types of mental stimulus—as is so often the case with Europeans. For in his case one felt rather easily satisfied that his recognition of the smallest outside kindnesses originated more from the overflowing nature of the milk of human kindness in the mind of the recipient, than from any force of inertia due to habit.

Our conversation having that morning centred round music, Mahatmaji told me in passing how fond he really was of music even though he could not boast of the power of any expert or analytic appreciation. He had said, "I am so fond of music that once while I was in a South African Hospital and was ailing from a bruise on my upper lip I felt greatly soothed as the daughter of a friend of mine sang the song 'Lead, kindly light' at my request."

On my asking him if he knew any of the beautiful songs of Mirabai, he said, "Yes, I have heard a good many of them. They are so beautiful. It's because they come from the heart and not from any desire to compose or to please a public."

I called the same evening at his request. After the music I saw that it had affected him visibly. For I thought I saw his eyes glisten even in that none-too-bright light of the hospital.

"I feel," said I after a short pause "that our beautiful music has been sadly neglected in the schools and colleges." "Yes it has," replied Mahatmaji, "I have always said so."

Srijut Mahadeo Desai who was present throughout our conversation corroborated this.

"I am glad to hear you say so. Because I have been all along under the impression that you would be against all arts such as music."

"I! Against music!" exclaimed Mahatmaji, almost interrupting me in his haste to disabuse my mind of a grossly erroneous notion about himself. "Well, I know, I know," he added with a suspicion of resignation in his peace-radiating countenance. "There are so many superstitions rife about me that it has become now almost impossible for me to overtake those who have set them afloat. As a result, my friends only smile at me when I try to lay any claim to being an artist myself."

"I am glad to hear this; because I have been given to understand that in your philosophy of life which is one of unqualified asceticism, arts like music can hardly aspire to any place."

"But I maintain" said Mahatmaji emphatically "that asceticism is the greatest art in life."

I did not, however, exactly want to discuss this point just then, but was more desirous of having his views on what falls under the category of art according to our current conceptions of the same. So I replied "May be. What I however meant by art just now is a somewhat different activity such as music or painting or sculpture for the matter of that. And I had thought that you would be rather opposed to them than otherwise."

"I, opposed to arts like music!" said Mahatmaji. "Why, I cannot even conceive of an evolution of the religious life of India without music. I do say I am a lover of music as well as the other arts. Only my values may be different from the accepted ones, that's all. I am doubtless against much that passes for art in these days. I do not for instance call that art which demands an intimate knowledge of

(Continued on page 10.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CONCURRENCE.

ORDERS TO BE ISSUED IMMEDIATELY.

PROLONGED REST RECOMMENDED.

TUESDAY, 0-30 A. M.

A Bombay Government Press Note says :—

The Government of Bombay have received Medical advice that Mr. Gandhi should be removed to sea-side for a prolonged period of Convalescence, not less than 6 months in any event.

In these circumstances they have decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India to remit unconditionally under Section 401, Cr. P. C., the unexpired portion of his sentences. Orders will be issued immediately for his release.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

PREMIERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

TRYING TO CEMENT ENTENTE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. MacDonald's letter to M. Poincare says: "Our two countries have gone through such trying times side by side, and made such sacrifices together for the common cause that on coming to office I address you a personal note not only to inform you of the change but to send you greetings and good wishes. I grieve to find so many unsettled points causing us trouble and concern, and assure you that it will be my daily endeavour to help settle them to our mutual benefit. You have your public opinion and I have mine. You have your national interests to conserve and protect and I have mine. Sometimes, firstly, they may conflict but I am sure that by strenuous action and goodwill, conflicts can be settled and policies devised in pursuit of which France and Britain can remain in hearty co-operation. We can be frank without being hostile and defend our countries' interests without enmity. Thus the Entente will be much more than nominal, and France and Britain can advance together to establish peace and security in Europe."

M. Poincare has replied: "I am much touched by your kind letter. I hope wholeheartedly that your efforts for welfare of your country will be successful. You may be sure that the memory of the times of common trial and sacrifice when bonds uniting your country and mine were knit together are ever present in my mind. I deeply regret several questions important to our two countries have not yet been settled. Like you, I will do my utmost to solve them by friendly agreement to our mutual advantage. If we have to take into account public opinion in our respective countries and safeguard our national interests I am confident that by applying, each in our own sphere of vigorous action, goodwill to the settlement of the problems arising between us, we will solve them in such a manner as to maintain between France and Britain a policy of co-operation essential to our two countries and tranquality of the world. My own frankness will be no less than yours, and if in defence of French interests I show same fervour as you in defence of British interests you may be sure that nothing will ever change the cordiality of my deep-rooted feelings. It is impossible that, aimated as we both are by such sentiments, we should fail to make the Entente effective and fruitful in the results it can and ought to bear in order that the whole of Europe may find again peace, security, freedom and work."—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Russian Telegraph Agency in London has received a message from the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs giving the text of a resolution adopted at the Second Congress of Soviets after M. Litvinoff's report of the *de jure* recognition of the Soviet by Britain expressing satisfaction at the recognition and declaring that cooperation between the peoples of Britain and Russia remains one of the first cares of the Soviet which, in accordance with its policy of peace, will make every effort to settle all disputed questions and misunderstandings and develop and consolidate economic relations. It concludes by saying "the Congress stretches out its hand of fraternal greeting to the British people."—Reuter.

MACDONALD-POINCARE GREETINGS.

WHAT POINCARE'S REPLY CONVEYS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Macdonald-Poincare correspondence does not give rise to much fruitful comment but it is noteworthy that there is absence of any unfavourable criticism of the Premier in any quarter. It is generally thought that letters with not advance the position much and that M. Poincare's reply conveys an impression that no exchange of courtesies will deflect him from his Ruhr policy.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS TRAIN COLLISION

17 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Port Villes, Indiana.—Harrowing stories are told by the survivors of the collision of two electric trains here, yesterday, when 17 lives were lost. The wreck immediately caught fire. Many victims, pinioned in the debris, watched the approach of death as the flames crept nearer. Spectators averted faces in horror. They were helpless to render any aid.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

LATE DR. WILSON.

A GREAT IDEALIST

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Wilson's outstanding qualities and his failings as a statesman are summed up in the long critical studies of his career in the English papers. Particular attention is devoted to the part he played in connection with the great war. He is recognised as having been a great idealist who, more than anyone, inspired the United States in the entire war but who failed when it came to a question of political tactics and hammering out peace. It is considered a mistake on his part ever to have gone to Versailles. A high tribute is paid to his complete sincerity and particular note is taken of the fact that he was instrumental in saving the Covenant of the League of Nations which alone earned him a niche in history. It is agreed that posterity is likely to appraise his worth even more highly than the present generation.—Reuter.

PEACEFULLY PAINLESS DEATH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Washington.—At 8-55 this morning ex-President Wilson was unconscious. His pulse was very weak. Admiral Grayson remained at Mr. Wilson's home this morning instead of going to his own home for breakfast as usual.

LATER.

Ex-President Wilson died at 11 15 this morning without regaining consciousness. Death was peacefully painless. Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson were at his bedside.

WOODROW WILSON

Ex-President of United States of America.

In accordance with the pre-arranged agreement about 100 men and women of all creeds gathered in front of ex-President Wilson's residence and prayed shortly before his death.—Reuter.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Washington.—The bulletin announcing ex-President Wilson's death signed by his physician Admiral Grayson says:—"Heart action became feebler and feebler and heart muscles were so fatigued that they refused to act longer. The end came peacefully. The remote causes of death lie in ill-health, which began more than four years ago, namely, arterio-sclerosis with hemi-plegia. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion following a digestive disturbance which began in the early part of last week, but did not reach the acute stage until the early morning hours of February 1st."

Admiral Grayson was strain-worn and restrained tears with difficulty as he announced the ex-President's death to waiting journalists. Ex-President Wilson, in his last days, slept fitfully, later passing occasionally into unconsciousness. He refused nourishment towards the end.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Messages of sympathy poured in as the news of his death spread, one of the first being from President Coolidge.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. MacDonald has sent a message to the American nation and Mrs. Wilson saying that he is deeply grieved to hear of the death of the ex-President and knows that the whole British nation shares his feelings. He had fine vision of reason and wisdom in leading Europe to peace and security. He has gone before its fulfilment but he will be recognised as one of the world's greatest pioneers.—Reuter.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

A SKETCH.

The possibility of the American Presidency being open to every citizen of the United States is long familiarised by Captain Marryat in his novel, "From Log Cabin to Whitehouse." As such, when Dr. Woodrow Wilson, a mere University professor, was first elected to the Presidency, it might not have caused any long stare or wide gape at the other side of the Atlantic among knowing people. Dr. Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the U. S., was born in Staunton on 28th December, 1856, of parents of small means but stern Presbyterian faith. His early years were spent without much event but his record of scholarship in his College career at Princeton, which he entered in 1875, was remarkable and earned praises on all sides. After he graduated from Princeton, he took Ph.D. degree from John Hopkins University. "Congressional Government", which is an attack on Congressional methods, was the thesis which brought him the degree. Dr. Wilson took the teaching line for which he was eminently fitted, both on account of his scholarship and persuasive eloquence, and after a career of professorship in different Universities, he became President of Princeton University in 1902. Here, in spite of much opposition from vested interests, he carried out many democratic reforms, chief among which was the inauguration of the "preceptorial system", which brought the teachers and students into most intimate relationship.

While at Princeton, Mr. Wilson displayed keen interest in political questions and his lectures brought him great fame. In September, 1910, he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New Jersey. Resigning his academic position, he entered upon active electoral campaign, in which he was largely assisted by Col. George Harvey, who resigned his post as American Ambassador in England some time back. In November of 1910, he was elected as Governor and immediately, with his characteristic enthusiasm, he set to work and introduced a number of reforms.

In June, 1912, the Democratic National Convention met to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Mr. Wilson's name was prominently placed for consideration. On account of his avowedly antagonistic views against control by party-machines, there was much opposition to his nomination but eventually by the weight of Mr. Bryan's personal influence and on the 46th ballot, Mr. Wilson was nominated. The Presidential contest between the Democrats and the Republicans, whose nominee was Mr. Roosevelt, was very keen but the high moral tone of his campaign speeches and his temperate radicalism, which revolted against revolution and any excited change, carried the day and he was elected President of the U. S. A. by 435 electoral votes as against the 88 of Mr. Roosevelt and 8 of Mr. Taft.

AS PRESIDENT.

Mr. Wilson, as President, took personal interest and sometimes initiative in legislative and other reforms. His ascendancy in the Congress was soon established. The first important piece of legislation after he was elected President was the Underwood Tariff Act, which, in addition to lower duties and important administrative changes, introduced an income-tax, which was destined in later developments to counter-balance the loss of revenue resulting from the lowering of the tariff. The Tariff Act was followed by a broad measure of currency reform, the Federal Reserve Act, signed December 23, 1913. The object of this Act was to supplant the dictatorship of private banking institutions by a reorganisation that should provide funds available to meet extraordinary demands and a currency that would expand and contract automatically. The Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act were other measures of great benefit. The latter, besides perfecting anti-trust legislation in various ways, met the demands of labour by declaring that labour was not a commodity and exempting labour associations from the laws. Mr. Wilson's grant of reforms to the Filipinos with the object of preparing them for Self-Government, has only tended, like all half-hearted reforms, to aggravate the political discontent of the Filipinos.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Wilson's foreign policy was not aggressive. "It was characterized by an evident desire to concede the rights of other nations to the limit and to avoid any stressing of the power of the United States for the material advantage of its citizens.' It was during the war that his personality was felt in all the countries, particularly those wishing for peace. When the European countries became involved in the war for life, President Wilson insisted on a policy of strict neutrality, which he emphasised by a formal proclamation on August 4, 1914. He offered mediation to the powers but without any effect. He continued this policy till April, 1917, when, provoked by Germany's submarine activity which took a large toll of American merchant vessels in spite of America's repeated warnings, he induced the Congress to declare war against Germany. The part played by the American army, which arrived in Europe at the most psychological moment, in defeating the Germans is recent history and need not be told here.

PEACE-MAKER.

It is as peace-maker that President Wilson is prominently known. During the war, he consistently developed his ideals of a new international system which should perpetuate peace and assure justice and security to every nation regardless of its material strength. In this connection the most notable of his speeches was that of January 8, 1918, in which he stated the Fourteen Points of world-peace. Mr. Wilson, who had secured his re-election in the 1916 election, had made his position stronger in spite of strong Republican opposition, left America to the Peace Conference in December, 1918, to persuade the parties to accept his Fourteen Points. Everywhere in Europe, he was enthusiastically welcomed and feted, and almost worshipped. At the Peace Conference, his Fourteen Points failed to induce the Entente powers to follow the path of permanent peace. They followed the path of victors, which resulted in the unworkable Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Wilson's idealism met its shock on the rocks of Entente greed and he returned to America disappointed. In spite of his campaign to make America acquiesce in the Treaty, the Congress refused to accept it. The President appealed to the autumn Presidential election in 1920 as the decisive plebiscite but the overwhelming victory of the Republican candidate, the late President Harding gave the answer. After his defeat, Mr. Wilson kept close silence on public matters, which was partly due to his broken health. In 1920, he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize.

FOURTEEN POINTS.

The following are the Fourteen Points:—America's war aims were set out by President Wilson in January, 1918, in the following famous 14 points:—

1. Open covenants of peace, and no secret diplomacy.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation in peace and war outside territorial waters, except when seas may be closed by international action.
3. Removal as far as possible of all economic barriers.
4. Adequate guarantees for the reduction of national armaments.
5. An absolutely impartial adjustment of colonial claims, the interests of the peoples concerned having equal weight with the claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.
6. All Russian territory to be evacuated, and Russia given full opportunity for Self-Government, the Powers aiding.
7. Complete restoration of Belgium in full and free sovereignty.
8. All French territory freed, and the wrong done by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine righted.
9. Readjustment of Italian frontiers on lines of nationality.
10. Peoples of Austria-Hungary accorded an opportunity of autonomous development.
11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated, Serbia given access to the sea, and relations of Balkan States settled on lines of allegiance and nationality.
12. Non-Turkish nationalities in the Ottoman Empire assured of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles to be permanently free to all ships.
13. An independent Polish State.
14. An Association of Nations affording guarantees of political and territorial independence for all States.

SUCCESSOR TO LENIN.

M. RYKOV ELECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Riga, February 4th.—M. Rykov has officially been elected Lenin's successor as Chairman of the Soviet Peoples' Commissars.

M. Rykov, a Russian peasant by origin, aged 45 and an Engineer by profession, was arrested and sent to Archangel in 1900 but escaped and was re-arrested and banished to Siberia in 1911. He became Commissary of Home Affairs in 1918 and has been Head of the Council of National Economy since 1919. He became prominent by his very able management of supplies during the civil war.—Reuter.

ITALO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

DE JURE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

LONDON, Feb 3.

Rome.—Newspapers say that the Italo Russian agreements to be signed, to-day, comprise a Treaty of commerce and navigation and a customs agreement with supplementary agreements embracing two protocols consisting of 80 articles. The Treaty contains explicit *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government and provides for the delivery to Italy by Russia of a large quantity of corn, the percentage of the price of deliveries to be assigned for the purchase of goods in Italy, and considerable reduction in the customs tariffs in Russia to be conceded to Italy. It is stated that the Italian Government has also obtained petroleum and coal concessions. Italy will appoint an Ambassador to Moscow and Russia an Ambassador to Rome.—Reuter.

ITALO-RUSSIAN TREATY DESPATCHED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Rome.—Owing to the appointment of Rykov it is necessary to send to Moscow the text of the Italo-Russian treaty which has already been printed and approved by the Italian and the Russian delegates here.

The Courier conveying the document left for Moscow last evening.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE.

FORMER TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP EARLY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Telegraphs" political observer says hat the British note to Russia was only resented after the Soviet had accepted the principle of membership to the League of Nations, for which she will apply at the earliest opportunity and had given promise of complete cessation of propaganda in India and China.—Reuter.

The "Mahratta" in its article observes that the Viceroy's Speech would be received in the country with disappointement and indignation. The speech amounts to a challenge to the nation and the "Maharatta" exhorts all the parties to join hands in the Legislative Assembly and force the hands of the Bureaucracy.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

COMPLETELY RECOVERED.

WOUND ALMOST HEALED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Feb. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi has now completely recovered from his illness. The wound has been healed almost completely. He is allowed to leave his bed and move in the room.

The Director of Information's communique says: The Government of Bombay have ordered Mr. Gandhi's release.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL MECHANISM.

BENEFIT OF THE IMPERIAL BANK.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Times" pays a tribute to the remarkable improvements recently effected by the Government of India in its financial mechanism as a result of merging the Presidency banks into the Imperial Bank of India. The paper says that in no respect is this more beneficial than in the development of India's money power, particularly through the medium of the Imperial Bank. The paper further says it is an authoritative unofficial testimony to the fact that the Government has been enabled to make remittances to London of exceptional magnitude without disturbing the Exchange market and Indian currency. The position may now be regarded as impregnable. Without remittances made this year, the Government of India can pay its way abroad without coming into the Exchange Market for two years. The most urgent among the needed improvement is the rapid development of branch banking, the one hundred new offices demanded from the Imperial Bank only touch the fringe of the requirements. The paper recommends the formation of a provincial loans fund to obviate expensive competition between the provinces.—Reuter.

ULSTER BOUNDARY CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNED FOR A MONTH.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Ulster Boundary Conference has adjourned for a month, during which period leaders will consult their followers. It is believed that little progress has hitherto been made.—Reuter.

VENIZELOS TO RESIGN.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Athens.—The doctors' verdict is that M. Venizelos must resign.

M. Cafandaris' Minister of Justice, will form the Cabinet.—Reuter.

124 A IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 4.

Great sensation prevails here on account of the arrest under section 124 A of Mr. Chimanlal Chhabildas Chinay and Mr. Maganlal Vanmalidas ex-editor and printer respectively of the "Asahkar" a local non-cooperating weekly for publishing an article alleged to be seditious and inflammatory. The "Deshimitra press" where the paper is printed the offices of the paper and other premises were searched by the Police and some issues of the "Asahkar" and other important documents were taken away.

Mr. Chinoy and Mr. Maganlal were placed before the City Magistrate when Mr. Chinoy pleaded guilty and asked to be sent to the Sabarmati jail at once. The magistrate remanded them to jail and the case comes up for further hearing on 6th Inst.

Mr. Chinoy is also the editor of the "Swatantra", another nationalist weekly as well as the Secretary, Surat City Congress Committee.

MYSORE ELECTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 4.

The Mysore State Congress Committee has organised a series of public meetings to educate the voters in view of the coming elections. The second meeting held last evening on the City Municipal Garden was availed of, by the candidates who addressed the gathering. In opening the proceedings Mr. Bhimarao, president, Congress Committee assured that they were anxious to see that a large number of voters attended the polling centres. The Congress had no idea of backing up any particular candidate.

Messrs. G. Paramsivayya, K. T. Bashyamiengar, M. P. Somasheyararao and Seetaramarao R. Gopalaswamaier, all candidates standing for the assembly spoke.

UNITED NATIONAL DEMAND.

REPLY TO LORD READING'S CHALLENGE.

MOTION FOR MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Thanks largely to the efforts of the prominent Swarajist and Independent leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah unanimity was arrived at in the non-official circles as to the national demand for Swaraj. This was the result of three hours Conference held at Raisina Hostel of elected members of the Indian Legislatures under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das who came from Calcutta this morning.

The Conference was a success in many ways except in the matter of attendance of the members belonging to the Provincial Legislative Councils for while the non-officials of the Assembly numbering more than sixty were present, the members of the Provincial Councils whether Swarajists or non-Swarajists were very few in number. The Council of State's non-official element was ably represented in Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Raza Ali and a few others, while Lala Lajpatrai, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Abul Kalam Azad, watched on behalf of the section of the Congressmen outside the Councils. The discussion was rather aimless and desultory in the beginning and Lala Lajpatrai gave it a turn by urging the Conference to confine its attention to the principle of the first demand of the Swaraj Party, *viz* full Responsible Government. Everyone present at the Conference wanted to give a direct reply to the challenge of Lord Reading. His Excellency had said that British Parliament would not give immediate Self-Government.

EFFECT OF PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had sent a cold shiver through Indian political circles by his famous message to the "Hindu". The demand for Swaraj throughout the country is getting stronger and stronger. There is a motion tabled in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Rangachariar asking for early steps towards the Dominion Status and there are no less than eleven amendments to this resolution. This was the position in which the Conference found itself with the draft of Swaraj party's national demand. The occasion was serious; the responsibility great. The Swarajists were there pledged to support the demands as drafted at Cocanada and confirmed at Lucknow. The Liberals were for toning them down while the Independents struck the middle course. It was therefore, a triangular fight and yet the result was satisfactory to all. Such was the formula to which the principle of India's first demand was reduced on the motion of Mr. Jinnah, but not till after a good deal of wrangling as to how best and how soon to attain Swaraj. As in all debates on Swaraj the Hindu-Muslim question was raised first by the Muslim members from the veritable plague spot, Punjab where everything will die except communalism. This member had no objection to the demands being formulated; but in any Round Table Conference the persons selected must adequately include the representatives of the Mahomedan community. Mr. Dumasia of Bombay was a constitutionalist to the tips of his fingers and was rather eager to represent that once politically glorious race of Parsees in any Conference or Committee to discuss the details of India's demand. All this struck rather premature to the mind of Lala Lajpatrai who asked the assemblage to face the principle of demand first before going into the details. Up sprang Mr. Patel who explained the position very clearly. They must either present their demand by way of amendment to the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar or by petitioning the Parliament through the Viceroy. Mr. Jayakar emphasised that the Government must give proofs of their *bonafides* before acting upon the main demand of India.

MR. SASTRI'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Sastri was requested to help the Conference with his suggestion. Before an attentive house, Mr. Sastri expounded the views he had put forward just a year ago in that very hall when Dr. Besant's convention was held. "We are fit to-day for all Departments except Army, Navy, Foreign and Political and I demand a complete and sudden popularisation of these other departments." How would you formulate it, queried the President. Mr. Sastri replied "We have done it in the National Liberal Federation." Mr. Ramchandra Rao hastened to point out that after Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolution in the Assembly, Indianisation of the Army had been taken up and only required to be pursued. The speech of Mr. Sastri rather jarred in the ears of Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar who demanded complete Dominion Status without any mental reservation and Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha echoed Mr. Iyengar's sentiments.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah (Independent) produced the formula that Government be asked to take steps immediately for the establishment of full responsible Government and Mr. Karandikar followed it up with a proposal for the appointment of a Committee or for the Round Table Conference of public men representing various communities and interests to recommend the measures for establishing full Responsible Government. Both the propositions were carried, Mr. Sastri along with two or three others voting against the first resolution, because he was only for giving general support to it tentatively subject to any conditions he should impose in the Committee or the Round Table Conference. Mr. Rangachari felt rather satisfied at the support given to his resolution in the Assembly by the Conference. The resolution for immediate steps to be taken in the direction of full Responsible Government has, therefore, been adopted by practically the whole House. A sub-Committee of the Conference is considering how best to enforce the resolution whether by way of amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution in the Assembly or by a separate representation to Parliament through the Viceroy. The proposal contained in Mr. Rangachari's motion relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission has practically been agreed to be dropped in all probability. The substance of the resolutions passed will be embodied in Mr. Jinnah's amendments to Mr. Rangachari's motion. Then it will be carried by the non-officials with a thumping majority against Government and despite Lord Reading's threats.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

But it must not be understood that the question of release of Mahatma Gandhi has been neglected by Swarajists while purchasing this unity. They are attempting to get the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar on Responsible Government moved on 7th so that Mr. Shunmookham's resolution for the release of Mahatma Gandhi be taken up first on the 5th. The negotiations towards this end are proceeding and the Committee of three Swarajists and three non-Swarajists has taken up the question. I understand a movement is on foot to get the signatures of the twenty-five members of the Assembly besides the Swaraj Party to a proposal to vote down the budget, if Government do not before March show signs of its earnestness to release Mahatma Gandhi and grant national demands.

DETAILS OF DISCUSSION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Two resolutions supporting the demand for full Responsible Government and incidentally strengthening Mr. Rangachariar's resolution in the Legislative Assembly were adopted this evening after three hours' deliberation by a conference of elected members of the Indian Legislatures. There were in all about 80 members present, including Right Hon. Sastri, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. R.P. Karandikar, Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Mr. Vedamurti, Raja Rampal Singh, Syed Raza Ali belonging to the Council of State, Prof. Ruchiram Sahani, M.L.C. Punjab and Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Local Legislative Council and Dr. Ganesh Prashad M.L.C. the United Provinces. Mr. C.R. Das presided, and the distinguished visitors included, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Lala Lajpat Rai and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Motilal Nehru explained at the outset the circumstances which had brought about this meeting. The national demands as drafted at Cocanada and confirmed at Lucknow had, he said, received the support of 50 members of the Legislative Assembly and 200 persons belonging to the various provincial Legislative Councils. This Conference was convened to consider the various items of the national demands and the form and manner in which they should be presented.

Mr. Bari, a Moslem member from the Punjab observed that there was no necessity for pressing the national demand drafted by the Swaraj Party, as there was already a motion by Mr. Rangachariar in the Legislative Assembly. But if the national demand was to be considered and presented to Government, then he strongly urged the adequate representation of Mahomedan iterests in constituting a Round Table Conference.

PARSI SUPPORT.

Mr. Dumasia, on behalf of Parsis promised support in the Assembly to all motions meant for the good of the people. He incidentally informed the meeting that his resolution for a Round Table Conference to solve the differences between Government and Non-Co-operators had been disallowed.

Mr. Patel thought that they should consider if the best method of approaching the question of national demand was, to move a suitable amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution in the Assembly.

Mr. Jayakar pointed out that the first business before them was to ascertain how many were agreed in asking for Dominion Status and then to proceed, step by step, as to how to present the demand.

Mr. Jinnah asked the conference to decide whether they were in favour of immediate Responsible Government or Responsible Government by instalments.

Right Hon. Sastri, as a member of the Liberal Party opined there was no objection to the demand for Dominion Status. He was perfectly willing to agree that it was high time that a demand for full Responsible Government should be made. But, if it was for full Responsible Government immediately, then they must put off for some time the Military, Naval and Foreign and Political Departments, because even with the best will in the world, Government could not make over these branches to popular control.

President:—Suppose the details of the demand for full Responsible Government are left to be decided by a Round Table Conference?

Right Hon. Sastri:—Then I am perfectly agreeable.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

After further discussion the following resolution was arrived at:—"This Conference is of opinion that Government be asked to take steps immediately for the establishment of full Responsible Government in India."

Mr. Jinnah moved the resolution and Mr. Kelkar seconded it.

Mr. Rangachariar in supporting the resolution said that his own motion in the Legislative Assembly expanded and was more specific in character, namely, the revision of the Government of India Act for securing Dominion Status and provincial autonomy, but in what form and by what means, would be judged by a Committee or by a Round Table Conference.

Right Hon. Sastri, tentatively accepted the resolution, subject to the qualifications and reservations, which he had stated and which he would press, if given an opportunity to do so in a Round Table Conference or in the Committee.

Lala Lajpat Rai thought that the resolution as moved by Mr. Jinnah was an expression of opinion strengthening the motion of Mr. Rangachariar in the Assembly.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Conference without discussion adopted the following resolution on the motion of Hon. Mr. R.P. Karandikar, seconded by Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas:—"This Conference proposes that either a Committee or a Round Table Conference of public men representing various communities and interests be appointed with a view to consider and recommend measures for the purpose of establishing full Responsible Government."

The Conference then adjourned till tomorrow afternoon when the manner and method of presenting the national demand and other subjects would be considered.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ELECTED

RAISING THE AGE OF MINOR GIRLS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day after two days' recess. The attendance was thin. Mr. Jayakar was in the visitors' gallery.

To-day's business consisted of the passing of two bills amending the Cotton Cess Act and the Penal Code which were introduced on the 1st instant. Then followed the election of the Deputy President and four Standing Committees to be attached to the four departments. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Dr. Gour, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Prince Akaram Hussain were sworn in. The question time proved interesting.

Replying to Dr. Gour Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the report of the Frontier Committee would be soon published. It had been under the serious consideration of the Government but he could not say when the Government would be able to give effect to its report.

Replying to Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas Sir Charles Innes said the powers of the Indian High Commissioner were the same as those of his late predecessor.

Questioned by Mr. Venkatapatiraju Mr. Howell said the proposal for a University for Rajaputana had not been officially received yet.

MR. MACDONALD'S BOOK.

Mr. K. C. Roy asked Sir Malcolm Hailey whether it was true that Mr. Ramsey Macdonald's book "Awakening of India" was proscribed under the Sea Customs Act.

The Home Member said he had seen statements in the press to that effect with some astonishment. He accordingly made a very careful research as to whether any such notification had been issued. The statement was incorrect. Possibly a confusion was being made with another book bearing the same name which was proscribed.

Dr. Gour: Will the Home Member get copy of the book and place it in the library? (laughter).

Home Member: I have got a book myself. I can spare for him if he wants to read it. (Renewed Laughter.)

Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary replying to Mr. Venkatapathiraju said that the adjustment of the capitation charges payable to the War Office had not yet been settled.

Dr. Gour. How long has this been under consideration?

Mr. Burdon. for over a year.

WIRELESS CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Jinnah asked the nature of the concessions given in regard to the wireless and what proportion of capital in the concern was Indian.

Mr. Chatterjee: No concession has been granted. The latter part of the question therefore, does not arise.

Mr. Rangachariar: Will the Government keep the latter part of the question in view before any arrangement is arrived at?

Mr. Chatterjee: It has been kept in view.

In reply to another question of Mr. Jinnah on the same subject Mr. Chatterjee said a temporary licence had recently been granted to a company for a period which expired on 30th April, 1924 for broadcasting. This was of a purely experimental nature.

Another question of Mr. Jinnah elicited a reply from Mr. Chatterjee that no commitments were made by the representative of the Government of India at the Imperial Economic Conference in respect of contracts emanating from the Empire being placed inside the Empire.

Mr. Dumasia asked the number of British officers murdered on the Frontier.

Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, replied that during 1923 six British officers were murdered.

Mr. Chimanlal: What action has Government taken against Afghanistan?

The President ruled the question out of order as it referred to the relations between the Governor-General and a foreign power

AGE OF MINOR GIRLS.

An interesting discussion followed on Sir Malcolm Hailey's motion for taking into consideration the Bill amending the Sections 361, 372, and 378, I.P.C. by raising the age of minor girls from 16 to 18. This bill was introduced on the 1st instant and was brought forward after considering the local Governments' opinions.

Mr. Rangachariar said that he would like to know the opinions of the local Governments before the Bill was passed.

The Home Member replied that he could place them in the liberary and would have no objection even to a select committee.

Mian Abdul Haye moved for the circulation of the bill to elicit public opinion because he felt that the bill would conflict with the Mahomedan law which permitted a girl to contract marriage after the age of 15.

Mr. Jinnah moved that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. He pointed out the need for carefully examining its effects on the Mahomedan Law and more particularly the desirablity of changing the definition of kidnapping.

Dr. Gour opposed any delay in the earnment of a social reform bill to which the house already stood committed by an act passed last year. He added that if the Mohamedan Law had been violated it was done by the Indian Majority Act which prohibited a girl till she was 18 from disposing of her property or entering into a contract. Why should she be permitted to dispose of her person before 18?

Sir Henry Stanyon supported the bill but as the new members had not fully examined the question he favoured a select committee.

Mr. Doraswami Iyengar reminded Dr. Gour that the measure rather than promote social reform would obstruct it by standing in the way of virgin widows from marrying till eighteen.

Mr. Joshi supported Dr. Gour's view. He said that they were told that the present house was more progressive than the last. (laughter). Their vote on this motion would show whether they were really more progressive.

Sir Malcolm Hailey recalled that when the last Assembly raised ago from sixteen to eighteen by a narrow majority the Government had opposed it but now they had merely come forward to give effect to a social reform already appointed in one section of the code by the last Assembly. He said that the Government had been charged for breaking the Mahomedan law. He admitted that there was some honest doubt in regard to its effect on the Mahomedan Law. For that reason he would agree to a select committee but he must point out that if the Mahomedan Law had been broken it was already done by the Penal Code and this bill did not go beyond the Code, but might result in some further extension of the existing practice. He hoped that the Select Committee should go both into the principle and the details of the Bill.

Dr. Gour objected as the principle underlying the Bill must be accepted by the House.

Mr. Samarth added that if they broke the convention of the House and permitted a Select Committee to report on the principle of the Bill as well, what was there to prevent it from lowering the age even to fifteen rather than raise it to eighteen.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained that the examination of the principle would only imply whether the age should be raised and the details would be whether it should be eighteen.

Mr. S. Chetty complained that the issue had been confounded by the Government itself. The raising of the age in Sections 372 and 373 would have been consequential to the acceptance of the International Convention for Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children: but by including in the Bill Section 361 also they had given ground for the difference of opinion. It was not, therefore, that this House was less progressive than the last, but the Government having made a mistake. The best way was to refer the Bill to a Select Committee where the definition of kidnapping should be examined.

Mr. B. C. Pal endorsed Mr. Chetty's view.

Mr. Rangachariar in order to remove the irregularity of the Select Committee going into the principle of the Bill moved that the Committee should be instructed to report both on the principle as well as the detail.

The President pointed out that the procedure would not be regular when the Bill was sent to a Select Committee the House stood Committee to its principle.

The motion for circulation was rejected and that for reference to a Select Committee was adopted.

The House next passed without discussion Mr. Richey's Bill amending the Cotton Cess Act which he introduced three days ago.

On the motion of the Home Member the House also agreed to a proposal for the election of four Standing Committees to be attached to the Home, Commerce, Education and Industries Departments. The election of first two Committees would take place on the 11th instant and the other two on the 13th instant.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

The House then proceeded to elect the Deputy President. There were only two candidates: Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Kabirudin Ahmed. As a result of voting Mr. Rangachariar was declared elected Deputy President securing 58 votes as against his rival. 16 Swarajists did not participate in the election. Soon after announcing the result the President remarked that the House had done honour and given confidence to one who deserved it. There was no one in the old Legislative Assembly who more consistently upheld the traditions and dignity of this Chamber than the newly elected Deputy President. He offered him his congratulations on behalf of the House as well as himself.

Mr. Rangachariar, in acknowledging, thanked them for the honour they had done him. He would try to discharge his duties according to the best light and hoped that the House would be satisfied with the discharge of the duties.

The President then adjourned the House till to-morrow when interesting and lively debates are anticipated on the motions for constitutional advance and Mahatma Gandhi's release.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S RESOLUTION POSTPONED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Although Mr. Rangachariar's resolution urging for the constitutional advance is tabled for discussion to-morrow it now transpires that it may not be moved to-morrow but postponed to another day during the week when the common resolution probably on the lines of the two resolutions adopted by yesterday's conference of the members of the legislature may be put forward and all amendments may be withdrawn. Nothing is, however, definitely settled as yet.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not want to conceal anything either from Mr. Warerkar or the public but I cannot continue a ceaseless correspondence in papers as I have got to look after better things. Any member of the Congress is at liberty to see me at the office and elicit all the desired information. I invite your correspondents who are Congressmen to do the same.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PATEL,
Secy. B.P.C.C.

KARNATAK P. C. C.

MEETING TO BE HELD ON 23RD

The Secretary of the K. P. C. C. wires:—The general body of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meets at Hubli on the 23rd and 24th February and not on the 17th as already announced. The time and place of the meeting remain unchanged.

CUTCH AND MR. CHHAYA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Chhaya's letter re-Cutch in your to-day's issue and as I have his assurance, which I accept that he is *professionally* of a practical turn of mind (I do not know what that means) I will leave him to work out the suggestion he has made.

For the present, the *immediate* question is not the administration or mal-administration of Cutch but the moral mal-practices that are alleged to be going on there. Mr. Chhaya thinks that the allegations are moonshine. Will he take a trip to Cutch and see for himself and if he finds that there is no substratum of truth in the allegations made, he can present his travelling bill to me and it will be paid. But, if, on the other hand, he finds in favour of the allegations he will send me one anna to be subscribed in his name to the Salvation Society for uplift of the depraved and the fallen. Here is an offer which makes Mr. Chhaya a judge of facts. Does he accept my offer?

No use clouding the issue under a torrent of words sounding sense and suggestions verging on the ideal, but which in this work-a-day world amount to nothing.

Allow me to assure Mr. Chhaya that if these practises which sap the foundation of society and purity do not stop and if the British Government does not intervene, the dog-whip will stop them and he can be sure it will be freely used in the streets of Mandvi and Bhuj.

It is time that the chauffeur and his conferers reversed the gear and back-speed their cars.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Feb. 1.

A MUSICAL CONCERT.

At the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya on Saturday night a concert of Hindustani Music was given by Mr. Rajab Ali Khan Mr. Rajab Ali comes from Devas and he has a fine voice and complete mastery over the Musical instruments. His play on Jalatarang was splendid. Equally entertaining, was his play on Sitar, Bina, and Dilruba, in each of which he gave the audience some excellent pieces of Music.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

A musical entertainment in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav was given on Sunday night in Sri R. V. J. Shankar Shet's Hall, Thakurdwar. The occasion was also utilised for presenting a medal to Mr. Shanker Rao Sirnaik of the Yeswant Nataka Mandali, whose admirers have given him the fitting, through considerably exaggerated title of "Maharashtra Kokeel" (the Cuckoo of Maharashtra). Mr. Shanker Rao has great musical learning and much practice but there is no volume in his singing and his tone suffers for lack of timbre.

At the interval Mr. D. S. Yande introduced Professor Sirnaik to the audience and Mr. Jadhav was requested to present a gold watch to Mr. Shanker Rao. In doing so he said he knew Professor Sirnaik and his family well and endorsed all the eulogisies paid to him. At this stage the guests were taken to a separate hall, where they were entertained with coffee and pansupari. After coffee, Mr. Sirnaik again entertained the guests with "Bhairavi" rag. Professor Sirnaik sang well and the cheers bore testimony to the appreciation of the audience. At the end Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram, gave a short history of Mr. Sirnaik and wished that he would get all honours from the hands of His Highness the Holkar of Indore, to whose son's marriage Mr. Sirnaik had been invited. Concluding, he thanked the guests for having attended the function.

Official [illegible]

His Excellency the Governor presided at the Prize Distribution of the Annual Athletic Sports of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on the Oval on Monday afternoon.

Khan Bahadur Col. Sardar Asghar Ali had an interview on 4th instant with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff.

BOMBAY NATIONAL ARTS COLLEGE

THIRD FOUNDATION DAY.

The third Foundation Day of the Bombay National Arts College was celebrated on the 1st instant, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel praiding. Among the distinguished guests who were present on the occasion were Sjt. Rajagopalachari Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali Pandit Jawharlal Nehru Dr. Syed Mahmud, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Konda Venkatappa, Mahadevbhai Desai, Revashankar Jagjivan, Dr. Hardikar and other prominent Nationalists. The proceedings commenced with the singing of Vande-Materam, after which Principal Puntambekar made a speech requesting Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel to address the Students.

Sjt Patel in the course of his speech said that he was quite unfit to address the Students and that they should not expect any learned discourse from him. Referred to the decrease of Students, in National Schools and said that he was not discouraged by it. On the contrary, he welcomed it, in as much as it meant the weeding out of faint hearts, who had no business to be there. He then asked the Students not to be led astray by false ideas of "careers" and professions based upon wrong notions and not to engage themselves in callings that preyed upon their fellow countrymen. He concluded his speech by exhorting the Students to live up to the ideals of the great founder of the Institution, Mahatma Gandhi.

The guests were then entertained to some music including a performance on "jaltarang" by the Students.

The gathering terminated with the serving of light refreshments.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO LAST GOVERNOR.

CASKET EXPENSES GRANTED,

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Most of the items discussed were of minor importance, though long and vehement speeches were made on some of them. Only in regard to an item of Rs. 2,300 spent on the address to the last Governor there was some close voting, but it was passed by a large majority.

FAREWELL ADDRESS CASKET.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy Moved:—

"That with reference to paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 7592, dated the 15th November, 1923, the Corporation be recommended to make, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,300 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the casket and other incidental charges in connection with the Farewell Address presented to Sir George Lloyd on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay."

Mr. B. Jijibhoy seconded.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said there was a suit pending before the High Court and it would be better if the consideration was adjourned till the final disposal of the suit. He moved that the question be adjourned.

The amendment was put to vote and defeated.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said a suit was pending in the High Court, and if they passed the payment they might be made personally liable. So far as the function was concerned, it was already over and the amount spent. But there was a technical ground and they might be made personally liable. He thought it was better that the question should be adjourned. In this particular case the Commissioner had come to them long after the money was spent, which was not the ordinary procedure.

The Commissioner rose to a point of order and said the Corporation could not again discuss the matter, as the amount had already been authorised by the Corporation, and three months were not yet over.

The President said he could not rule it out of order, but instead of discussing it at length it would be better if they merely put it to vote.

Forty members voted in favour of the proposition and seventeen against. A poll was demanded and the result of it was that 37 voted for and 18 against. The proposition was declared carried.

INSUFFICIENT LIGHTING AT COLABA.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Framroze Navroji Bharucha inviting attention to the insufficient lighting of the Cuffe Parade at Colaba and stating that great inconvenience was caused thereby to people who went there to pass their evenings pleasantly and comfortably that on Sundays when people went there in large numbers, there were chances of accidents happening for want of sufficient lighting; he suggested that Kitson lamps or some other powerful lamps might be placed there and lighted especially on Sundays and holidays.

On this the Standing Committee had resolved that as the Reclamation Scheme was coming on nothing should be done in the matter.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment requesting the Commissioner to put up lamps on the Cuffe Parade of the same intensity and power as on the Wodehouse Bridge.

This was only seconded and put to vote. It was defeated by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

"THE VICEROY'S THREAT AND OUR DUTY."

Under the auspices of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, a public meeting was held on Monday night at Krishna Building, Soparibaug Road. There was a fairly large gathering of South Indians present Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi was in the chair. Among the speakers were Messrs. T. Prakasam, Burjorji Framji Bharucha, R. Venkat Ram, C. V. P. Shivam and C. S. Rangaswami. The proceedings commenced with a prayer. Mr. Venkat Ram in the course of his remarks, said that the best reply they could give to the Viceroy's threat, as well as Mr. MacDonald's ultimatum to the non-co-operators, was to intensify the boycott of British goods.

Mr. T. Prakasam addressed the meeting at some length about their duty, and emphasised the necessity of organising Khaddar, by which he meant the making of every village independent, self contained units, as those villages used to be previous to British rule. Mr. Prakasam incidentally referred to Mr. MacDonald's message and Lord Reading's speech and said that both these things had left Indians cold. Whatever might be their creed, caste or colour, Indians as a whole had preserved in regard to them one tone—a tone of indifference, and had set about the task of reorganising effectively their resources. They could not think of a better reply to the threats held out by the powers—that be than that the people should proceed with the constructive programme, a programme not merely of popularising Khaddar but of making the villages self-contained units.

Mr. Bharucha made a witty speech, and appealed to his audience to support the "Swarajya" Paper of Madras and thus prepare the way for greater "Swarajya".

The Chairman before dissolving the meeting thanked Mr. Prakasam and the other speakers.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, February 4.

The Civil Justice Committee of which Mr. Justice Rankin is the president assembled here to-day and arranged the preliminary details. Regular sittings will commence from Wednesday when the witnesses will be examined.

"A GAME OF BLUFF."

NEED FOR STRAIGHT-FORWARDNESS.

INDIAN PRESS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes that it was one of Lord Reading's most lucid and forceful speeches and special interest attaches to passages dealing with Afghanistan and the Frontier affairs and to those in which he warned political wreckers of the consequence of their infatuated policy. In both cases the chief importance of his words lies in the evidence afforded that there is to be no visible weakening or hasty reversal of Government's policy in consequence of changes in England.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes that the Viceroy was disappointing'y silent on the question of Mahatma Gandhi's release and on some of the topics discussed by him his Excellency had little to add to the knowledge of the public. The paper adds that His Excellency was not altogether unjustified in referring to the Swarajists as a party bent upon destroying the Reforms in view of the irresponsible action of the Swarajist members in the Central Province Legislative Council.

The "Trubune" expresses a feeling of intense disappointment at the total absence of any reference in the Viceroy's speech about Mr. Gandhi's release. And as regards several other matters also the paper characterises the speech as deeply disappointing.

The vernacular papers all characterise the Viceroy's speech as disappointing and express surprise and sorrow at the absence of any reference to the question of Mr. Gandhi's release.

A GAME OF BLUFF.

The "Pratap" writes that from the speech it appears that so far as the question of freedom to India is concerned, all Englishmen were one, whether they be Conservatives or Labourites. Lord Reading is playing a game of bluff with India.

The "Milap" writes after reading the whole speech, the only impression one gathers is that Lord Reading is only anxious about the murders of Englishmen on the Frontier and expresses surprise that no reference has been made by the Viceroy about the Akali movement in the Punjab.

The "Bandematram" writes people had expected much from the Viceroy but his speech has given only disappointment.

The "Updeshak" is also disappointed with the speech.

The "Englishman" says Lord Reading showed how little Government has been or is likely to be influenced by the Swarajist tactics. The Viceroy's uncompromising declaration about the existence of anarchical conspiracy in Bengal will not satisfy the Swarajists but every reasonable person will accept it as final.

STILL ON THE WAR PATH.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says the Viceroy is still on the war path and is not likely to make any reasonable compromise with the Nationalists. The latter are likely to ignore his warning against the wrecking of councils and the old plea that the hands of parliament cannot be forced by threats and will go on in their own way.

The "Statesman" says that to any reasonable man it would seem that Lord Reading is constrained to disregard his own strong feeling against the Bengal Regulation. A very cogent prima facie case is established for the steps taken against the Bengal conspirators. He reminded the Swarajists that an unconstitutional attempt to hasten the attainment of the goal would fail.

The "Bengalee" says that His Excellency's support of the application of the Bengal Regulation would not convince those holding the opposite view that thereby the growth of anarchical crimes would be prevented. Regarding the speech on the Swarajists' demand, the paper says Government should exhibit greater straightforwardness than this if they are at all anxious to ease the present political tension in India.

"The Indian Daily News" says that the Swarajist should better take heed and mend his ways. Lord Reading's appeal to reason and justice was made in no captives spirit and he laid the whole Reform position bare before the Swarajists and frankly asked for choice to be made.

The "Servant" observes that the most disappointing feature in the speech is the absence of reference to Mr. Gandhi, whose release is demanded by the whole of India. The Viceroy's views on the question of overseas Indians are not only unsatisfactory but distinctly reactionary.

The "Forward" deplores the threat used by the Viceroy towards the Assembly and the Provincial Councils. The Viceroy altogether missed the mark, as the Swarajists want not to force the hands of Parliament and the destruction of the Reforms was not to be the all and the end-all of their actities.

The "Daily Gazette" says that if the electorate and the elected representatives would only believe that the Viceroy is one of the best friends they have ever had and that the advice, which he now gives, is in their best interests, they would assist in making the Reforms a success. In this direction lies the quickest road to Swaraj, to early reforms or to wreck them by silly methods of obstruction is merely to burn the bridge which will lead them to the promised land on the other side.

MR. CHURCH'S PURCHASES.

REDUCTION OF COAL FREIGHT URGED

GOVT'S NON-COMMITTAL REPLIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 1.

The case of the late Mr. Church, Mining Engineer, in connection with the contracts for the supply of coal for Government was raised by Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas in the Legislative Assembly to-day. He asked: Will Government be pleased to (1) state the date on which the late Mr. Church, Mining Engineer of the Government of India fixed up the existing contract rates for Government purchases of coal (2) put on the table a copy of the letter from the said Mr. Church to the Government of India recommending the acceptance of the current rates and (3) to state the period for which these rates hold good stating the total quantity of coal purchased by Government every year during the last three years for the following purposes—(a) railways including the Company managed railways (b) other Government departments and also (c) the quantity purchased by semi-Public Departments like Port Trusts, Municipalities, Improvement Trusts and Development Departments. (A) With reference to the prosecution of Mr. R. W. Church in connection with coal purchases by the Government of India, will Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take now in connection with many of the revelations made at the said prosecution. (B) Will Government be further pleased to state, if they are prepared to make available to the members of the Assembly a complete report of the evidence both written and oral and other proofs produced at the time of Mr. Church's prosecution at Calcutta?

Sir Charles Innes replied that before attempting to answer these questions I think it necessary to clear away certain misapprehensions. In the first place, it is necessary to explain exactly what part the late Mr. Church took in the contracts referred to. The question of new constrcts for Railways for the year beginning from April 1922 was taken up in the autumn of 1920 when Mr. Church reviewed the whole situation in a report and submitted the proposals as to sort of contracts the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations concerned, should aim at. His report was considered in detail at a meeting in which the Railway Board and the Agents of five important Company-Railways were present. As a result of that meeting, Mr. Church was authorised to negotiate with the coal trade on the basis of his proposals. Actual contracts were made by the Railway Board in respect of State Railways and by the Administrations concerned in respect of Company-Railways. The criminal case recently instituted against Mr. Church related solely to certain F.O.B. contracts entered into on his advice by the Burma Railways, the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway and the Ceylon Government Railway. Mr. Church died before the judgment was delivered. And it is not possible to say whether the Magistrate would have found him guilty or not. But the point I wish to make is that the Government are not in posession of any evidence to show that the advice on which F.O.B. contracts for remaining Railways entered into was actuated in any way by dishonest motives. It is easy now to be wise after the event and to say that prices were too high and that it was a mistake to place three year contracts. But the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations had to deal with the situation as they saw it at the end of 1920. As regards question No. 1. I do not know when contracts were actually signed but Mr. Church's proposals were formally approved in November 1920. (2) The letter in question covers several pages of print and I do not propose to place it on the table. The Hon. Member can see it any time if he cares to come round to my office. (3) The contracts are of three years, beginning in April 1922 and cover a total of 564 million tons for the State Railways. The actual purchases by Government for the State Railways during the last three years were as follows:

1920-21 1.51 million tons; 1921-22 1.63 million tons; 1922-23 1.67 million tons. I have already made it clear that the Government do not make any purchases of coal for the Company managed Railways. The information regarding purchase made by them is being obtained; but they may be put approximately at between 3 and 4 million tons per annum. But it is believed that the contracts entered into by the Company-Railways on Mr. Church's advice covered only some 1,600,000 tons of coal. I have no figures relating to the purchases made by other Government departments and semi-Public Departments referred to by the Hon. Member. (A) The Government are now considering in consultation with their legal advisers what further action should be taken in connection with the evidence adduced in the criminal case against Mr. Church. (B) The answer is the negative.

Replying to a series of questions by Mr. K. C. Neogy on the subject of concessions in coal freight, Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member, said "The Government propose at present to take up with Railway-Companies concerned, the question of reducing long-distance freights on coal at least for one thing. It is in the general interest of the coal trade itself as well as of other trades. But the bulk of coal for Bombay should go via. Kidderpore Docks and coasting steamers, rather than by the all rail route. On the former route there is a quick turn round of waggons, while on the latter route the journey from coalfields to Bombay and back takes about 25 days. The Hon. Member is no doubt aware that rebate on coal exported from Kidderpore Docks has recently been granted by Railway Companies concerned and Government hope that with this rebate and by the help of the measures which the trade is itself taking to sort and grade Indian coal before export to Bombay. Indian coal will thus be able to compete in the Bombay market. They are, however, watching the situation carefully. The Government cannot furnish correspondence they had with the Railway authorities concerned and correspondence that passed between various agents of Railway Companies and their Home Boards. The control over the distribution of waggons for coal traffic on the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways is exercised by a coal transportation officer (Railway Board) who is assisted by an advisory committee composed of the representatives of the Indian Mining Association and Indian Mining Federation the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce with the Director of Industries Bengal, as its Chairman. The Government of India do not admit that the control exercise involves undue preference. It is obvious that Railways and other works of public utility must in the general interest have first call on supplies of waggons and an order of allotment of waggons has been in force for many years. It is a fact that coal-special indent system was withdrawn in 1919 and that in October of that year a warning was issued to coal consumers and dealers in India that from 1st January 1920 they must arrange to obtain their coal from collieries by ordinary methods which were in force prior to the introduction of the above system. At the same time it was decided to replace the coal controller by a coal transportation officer. The function of this officer was to come to the assistance of consumers in cases of emergency. But it was hoped that especial assistance of this kind would be necessary only occasionally. In 1920, however, the demands for coal proved to be so much in excess of the available waggon supply that most consumers found themselves in difficulties and applications for assistance became more and more numerous. Since then the whole question has been frequently brought under review particularly by a committee composed mainly, of members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State which sat in February 1921. It has not yet been found possible to abolish the coal transportation officer with whom, as stated above, an advisory committee has been associated. But we are now returning to conditions which prevailed before the War and the Government of India are now examining the question whether it is not possible to leave the task of allotting waggons for coal traffic to the two Railways concerned. But I must warn the Hon. Member that it will probably be always necessary to proceed according to some order of allotment.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

MR. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

DELHI, Feb. 4.

In the Council of State, to-day, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved his resolution for appointing a Committee to make a full survey of Indians' economic conditions, with special reference to the condition of agriculturess.

Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna said:—"Sir,—The resolution which I beg to move reads thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a Committee consisting of a majority of non-official Indians be appointed to make a full and detailed survey of the economic conditions of the people of India with special reference to the condition of the agricultural population, with a view to finding out the average annual income per head of the population, particularly of the agricultural population, and to enquire into and report on the measure that should be adopted to reduce, as far as possible, the existing destitution and poverty in the country and to raise the average economic level of the masses of the people."

As Hon. members will remember there was a time not many years back when the public mind in India was exercised so much on no other question than what was described as the ghastly and growing poverty of India. The Western educated Indians turned out by our universities in increasing numbers year after year fully realised the manifold blessings of British rule, but at the same time they began to feel with a conviction that grew stronger and stronger as years rolled by and as the country was devastated by a series of dreadful famines; that in spite of those blessings the vast masses of the people were becoming more and more poverty-stricken. It was contended that the beneficial effects of British rule were at least partially offset by the increasing mass of poverty of the Indian people, which being largely preventible, was regarded as a great scandal, as a blot on British administration and as constituting a grave political danger. The greatest exponent of this view was that Grand Old Man of India the late Dadabhai Nowroji, to mention whose name is to bring before the mind's eye the long history of India's struggle for political enfranchisement. It would be no exaggeration to say that the great mission of his life was to impress upon the British Government and on the British people the growing poverty of India and the sacred duty which they owed to themselves no less than to the ancient and great country, which in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence has come under their rule, to mitigate and to remove it. As I have said, he was the greatest exponent of the school of thought which held that British rule has reduced India to growing poverty. But it must be remembered that among the many able and powerful representatives of that school there have been some high minded and highly placed British Officials such as Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Allan O. Hume, men who have shed lustre on the great Civil Service of this country, and whose careers may well serve as patterns and examples of the spirit in which the present and future members of that Service may serve this country. Government however bitterly resented the view that the Indian ryot had been happy and prosperous under Hindu and Mahomedan rule and that his economic condition had deteriorated and he had been reduced to increasing poverty under British rule.

Nothing arouses the angry passions of any Government so much as the allegation or even the suggestion that their rule has had the effect of reducing their subjects to poverty or any unfavourable comparison between the condition of the people as it is under their own rule, and as it was or was supposed to be, under the rule of those whom they have succeeded or displaced. Such being the normal nature of all Governments it was no wonder that the school of thought represented by Dadabhai Nowroji and others was strongly opposed by the Government and aroused bitter passions and controversies as between them and the leaders of Indian public opinion. To-day, it seems as if the controversies are ended and the leaders of public opinion are no longer troubling themselves with the question whether the masses of India are becoming poorer or richer under British rule. Indian politics have entered on a new phase and the cry of Swaraj has drowned every other voice. Problems of power and control have absorbed all public attention and monopolised all channels of political activity. Nevertheless there could be no greater mistake than to think that this great question of the economic condition of the masses of India has lost all its serious importance and urgency, and that its solution can safely be left to the slow normal operation of such ordinary forces as departmental machinery can set in motion. On the contrary I venture to submit that precisely because the air is at times thick with strange ideas that go to the very root of the political order, it is the bounden duty of Government to adopt—and adopt promptly every possible measure that may conduce to the contentment and prosperity of the masses, bring down poverty and destitution within such limits as are under the control of human effort and thereby keep the vast millions of India out of the sinister influence of revolutionary ideas and movements.

In bringing forward this resolution, I wish to assue the Council that nothing is further from my mind than any intention to revive old controversies as to whether the masses of India are becoming richer and poorer under British rule. I disown any the least desire to draw any comparison. This is not at all necessary for the object I have in view. Nor do I think that by adopting such a method of discussion, I can hope to persuade Government to accept my resolution. I want to raise the question to a loftier attitude where no national self-respect will be wounded, no national susceptibilities offended and no passions aroused, where we can all meet on a common platform, and being inspired by no other spirit than the noble scientific spirit of truth, shall endeavour to ascertain facts as they are to-day, not as they existed a century or five centuries back, but to-day and take counsel together with a view to devising such remedial measures as a thorough, patient and comprehensive examination of the whole subject may suggest to our deliberate judgment. What is of real live interest and of practical importance is to know the situation as it really is, to face the facts which are beyond the domain of doubt and controversy and to adopt measures that will cure the evils about the prevalence of which no question can arise. It is in this spirit that I am moving my resolution and it is in the same spirit that I would earnestly appeal to Government and the House to consider it.

OPEN ENQUIRY SHIRKED BY GOVT

If there has perhaps been in the past plenty of wild and inflammatory talk and writing on the growing poverty of India the Government have themselves to thank for it. For they have always shirked a full, detailed and open enquiry into the economic conditions of the masses and in the absence of clearly ascertained and well authenticated data; conjecture, surmise, one sided and exaggerated statements influenced by the bias of patriotism are bound to receive ready acceptance and pass current as undoubted truths. Even on enquiry on a strictly limited scale into the economic condition of a few typical villages has not been publicly made. In speaking on the Budget in 1902 the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale rightly said that if the Government would undertake such an open enquiry, it would certainly clear many of the prevailing misapprehensions on the subject. But though the Government are believed to have made enquiries of some kind or other in the past departmentally or confidentially, they have never summoned courage to make such enquiries openly much less to make a comprehensive and detailed survey and examination of the economic condition of the people in every province. The results of such enquiries as they might have made are treated as strictly confidential and the profane non-official eye is not allowed to obtain even a glimpse of those official mysteries.

It is said that in 1882 there was an enquiry called the Cromer Inquiry, another made by Lord Dufferin in 1887-88 and a third one undertaken in 1891. Again, in 1898 when the Famine Commission was appointed, the Provincial Governments are said to have submitted to it, valuable statistical memoranda and notes on the conditions of the lower classes in rural areas. All these papers and documents are treated as confidential and withheld from the public. It is further obvious that these are all old inqiries made forty thirty years ago and their results, however important and valuable they might be, cannot enable us to know the situation as it exists at the present moment unless those results are supplemented, corrected and modified by a fresh up to date inquiry. When we bear in mind that the results of the old inquiries such as they were have been treated as confidential and withheld from the public and further that no fresh inquiry has been made during the period of a generation what wonder is there that hostile critics of the Government would openly allege or cunningly insinuate that the Government do not really wish to face an open, thorough and detailed inquiry into the economic condition of the masses because forsooth the results of such an inquiry cannot but reveal a state of things that would redound to its credit.

Whatever valid excuse might have been made in the past no such excuse can reasonably be pleaded in these more spacious days when the constitution of the Government is liberalised and the representatives of the people share with the Government the responsibility for the welfare, the prosperity and the progress of the people. In the pre-Reform days all responsibility for improvement or deterioration in the condition of the masses rested with the Government which was then avowedly and completely autocratic and professed to be paternal. If the condition of the masses, showed improvement, and credit was theirs, the discredit was also theirs. But the situation has now changed and the Legislature now shares with the Executive Government the sacred duty and the proud privilege of doing all that may be necessary and be found feasible to ameliorate the conditions of the masses, to lessen their burdens and in general to raise their average level.

We may hold that the prosperity of India has increased under British rule or we may maintain the contrary view. None can honestly and seriously contest the position that a large percentage of the population are poor, very poor. The relative poverty of India under British rule and under the preceding Moslem and Hindu rule is justly open to doubt and dispute. We admit that India is now the largest exporter of rice in the world. She holds the first place in her exports of tea and together with Ceylon exports more than half the tea crop in the world. Next to the Argentine she is the largest exporter of hides and next to the United States the largest exporter of cotton in the world. Next to the United States she is the largest wheat producing country in the world, while Bengal holds the virtual monopoly of the jute trade. Her system of irrigation stands easily first being far more extensive than that of Egypt or America. But despite this all and although it may sound as a paradox, her poverty, the absolute poverty of by far the greater portion of the agricultural population cannot but be admitted by all those who have given any thought to the subject.

POVERTY OF INDIA.

After quoting statements on the poverty of India made by John Bright, the Duke of Argyle, Sir Charles Elliott, and others, Mr. Sethna continued:—"Sir George Lloyd late Governor of Bombay as recently as only two months back at a meeting in that city of the Associated Chambers of Commerce decried that section of the Indian Press and the Indian public who make out that India is extremely poor and he treated as unreliable the statistics put forward by them. He adduced certain figures which are one-sided and misleading and he has left out of consideration the lessened purchasing power of the Rupee, but even then on his own showing the annual Indian income works out at Rs 49 per head, a fact of which as an administrator of an Indian province he himself can hardly be proud.

I shall quote one more testimony—perhaps the most recent—certainly more authoritative than Sir George Lloyd's and then bring to a close this part of my argument. It comes from the Government of India—the present Government presided over by His Excellency Lord Reading—and ought to be regarded as conclusive. In the Report for 1921-22, otherwise called "India in 1921-22" prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th section of the Government of India Act. Professor Rushbrook Williams, the author of the report in dealing with the position of the agricultural population refers to the estimate of the agricultural income in the Madras Presidency prepared by the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture of that Presidency an estimate which he says, proves a tendency towards improvement, observes:

"The symptoms of increasing prosperity ought not to disguise from the observer the poverty which besets the masses of the population—poverty of a kind which finds no parallel in the more exigent because less tropical climate of Europe."

He says that "the majority of the population in British India are poor and helpless beyond Western conception" and rightly describes the problem of Indian poverty as "a gigantic problem." Here is a clear admission on the part of the Government that the Indian masses are suffering from great poverty.

It may be asked if the general poverty of India is admitted on all hands and is frankly recognised by the Government themselves what is the use of making an enquiry such as my resolution proposes. The answer is that though we may all admit and recognise in a general way that the masses of India are poor we are lacking in full, accurate and up to date knowledge of the precise character and extent of Indian poverty. Again our ideas about the root causes of that poverty are anything but full and accurate. The House is aware of the different estimates of the average income per head of the population made by different men at different times. In 1870 the late Dadabhai Nowroji made a calculation which gave 40s. as annual income per head of the population. The exchange value of a £ in those days was Rs. 10, so that that gives Rs. 20 as the average annual income per head. This estimate was accepted as correct by Grant Duff and Lord Mayo. In 1882 Lord Cromer (then Major Baring) said in his speech on the Budget that the average income per head was Rs. 27 In 1901, Lord Curzon the then Governor-General of India discussed the question of Indian poverty in his budget speech and after analysing certain figures, drew the conclusion that the average annual income was Rs. 30. I am not aware of any official calculation made since then, except the one in the Madras Presidency to which I have already referred. That calculation made by the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture in 1921 gives Rs. 100 as the average annual income in the Madras Presidency and commenting on it, Professor Rushbrook Williams says "The statement has so often been repeated that the average income per head for all India is only Rs. 30 that some people are likely to be astonished at a figure so large as that apparently prevailing in the Madras Presidency. But it must be remembered that the estimate of Rs. 30 was made at the close of the last century and further that it was a minimum, not a maximum estimate of the average income. Since it was arrived at the alteration of prices has been so great that the purchasing power of Rs. 100 in 1920 is only 40 per cent. greater than that of Rs. 30 in 1899."

The late Hon. Mr. Gokhale in a speech he made at the National Liberal Club in London said that according to official estimates the average annual income in India was £2 per head and according to non-official estimates only a little more than £1 per head as against an income of £42 per head in the United Kingdom.

According to Sir M. Visveswarava, President of the seventh Indian Economic Conference held in Bombay, just a fortnight back "the wealth of India before the war was estimated at £3,600 million or Rs. 5,400 crores. This meant an average property or wealth amounting to Rs. 160 per head of population. The corresponding figure for Canada was a little over Rs. 4,400; that for the United Kingdam Rs. 6,000. Again the annual income per head in India at the present reduced value of money varies from between Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.....This is the average but the income of the poorest classes is of course much lower than this."

NEED OF A THOROUGH EXAMINATION

These different estimates of the average annual income per head of the population made at different periods clearly point to the necessity of a thorough and up-to-date examination of the whole question so that instead of relying on impressions, surmises, one sided statements often inspired by precondition of the people. I venture to think, our knowledge of the subject may be worked by that fullness, clarity and accuracy which are absolutely necessary and without which it is impossible to devise a comprehensive and effective scheme of measures for bringing down poverty to the lowest level to which it can be reduced by state action and for improving the general economical condition of the people. I venture to think Sir, that it would be no exaggeration if I were to say that the Government have not faced the problem of Indian poverty with that courage, that tenacity of purposes and that earnest zeal which the vast importance of the issues involved in the problem demande. All that they have hitherto done or are doing amounts to no more than mere tinkering with the problem. Until and unless the economic level of the Indian masses is so raised that they will have within their reach not only the necessaries of life but also some of the amenities and comforts of civilised existence Government will have been guilty of gross dereliction of their duty by them. The problem of the poverty of India may be a gigantic one; it may be a herculean task to raise the economic level of the Indian masses. But if the problem is gigantic and the task herculean, the object to be achieved is indeed great and worthy of a highly enlightened and progressive Government as the British. What can be a higher and nobler title to glory than that the British Government have not only set India on the path of self-Government but also spread plenty and prosperity among even her teeming toiling millions and raised them from grim heart-rending poverty to a worthy level of material existence such as befits civilised men and citizens of an enlightened and progressive Commonwealth of Nations. Sir I earnestly appeal to the House and to Government to accept my resolution.

MR. BHARUCHA ON COCANADA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his illuminating article on "Cocanada Congress," Mr. Bharucha has written a paragraph on "New Forces at Work" I, for one, submit that the description is wrong. So also is the commingling of advocates of complete independence with those who seek an active enforcement of the triple Boycott (of which I have always maintained against the oneness.) And also is Mr. Bharucha's appeal to the Cocanada minority misdirected.

Those who moved the change of the word "Swaraj" into "independence" were not the same as those who insisted on a clear proposition of Dissociation from the Government Legislatures, and whom Mr. Bharucha describes as "demanding an active application of Triple Boycott." These, again, are not *new forces*. Many months ago, Mr. Satyamurthi the frank councilite spoke at a meeting in Madras held to protest against the Kenya decision that he would move at Cocanada an amendment in the creed from Swaraj to Independence. As far as I can gather, Mr. Bharucha is amongst the Cocanada Majority. There are many in that majority who have suffered persecutions, prosecutions and incarcerations. To the majority must Mr. Bharucha appeal, *in the first instance*, "most earnestly to carry out the Constructive Programme with all their zeal and main." The majority have resolved and now must show the way *by practice* how that resolution is practicable. The Cocanada minority is of opinion [redacted] of

2nd February 1924.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

INDIANISATION OR HINDUISATION.

PERCENTAGE NOT A SOUND PRINCIPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Royal Commission concluded its labours in Calcutta, to-day, and will leave for Patna to-night where they will record evidence from Monday and will continue till Friday the 8th. The Commission had nineteen public sittings for taking evidence besides a number of private sittings. TheCommission had a busy time in Calcutta as they had taken exhaustive evidence of representatives of numerous associations and individual witnesses, official and non-official, representing various interests coming from three provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. After five days' stay at Patna the Commission will proceed to Lahore where they will have six sittings to examine witnesses from Punjab and North-Western Frontier Provinces. From Lahore they will come back to Delhi. It is expected that recording of evidence will be finished on February 17th. The members of the Commission will stay in India after that a month more for private discussion among members, presumably with a view to finish their report in India. Lord Lee and all European members of the Commission will sail for England on March 29th.

To-day Sir Alexander Murray and Sir Willionghby Carey representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdus Salem, Mr. Lutuf Ali and Mr. A. Ahmed representing the Central National Mahomedan Association, and Messrs. L. W. H. D. Best, I.C.S. (Bengal), H. W. Lyne, I.C.S. (Bengal), H. Weightman, I.C.S. (Assam), and H. Greenfield (Assistant Superintendent of Police), gave evidence. The representatives of the first two Associations were examined in public, while the last four gentlemen gave evidence in camera.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce replying of questionnaire stated:—It is essential if European commercial and industrial interests are to be properly safeguarded to maintain on an All-India basis, the Indian Civil, Police and Medical Services. They are not antagonistic to Indian commercial and industrial interests. The Chamber maintains that the two are identical and the prosperity of both must ultimately depend on the existence in the country of a strong and stable Government. The central revenues of India depend largely on the expansion of India's trade and the trade of the country cannot be developed unless other nations trading with India retain their confidence in stability of her administration. The Committee do not think that Indianisation of Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service should proceed more rapidly than it is at present. A system of percentages is not a sound method of determining the extent to which Indianisation should proceed. It is essential that the control and initiative of Medical, Education and Training Services should continue to be in the hands of a European trained staff with a very strong element of British personnel. It is essential that Europeans employed should have a sufficient guarantee. If Europeans are to be attracted to the Services they will require in addition to pay a substantial overseas allowance.

Sir Alexander Murray in replying to the President said that the Forest Service could be completely Indianised. Replying to Sir Muhamad Habibulla, the witness said that he did not suggest that every department when provincialised should be transferred to Ministers. In reply to Sir Cyril Jackson, the witness said that before the advent of the British Indians were scattered and it was the English Government which united the Indian people into a nation. If they were to split up security-services into provinces, there would be a tendency to disintegrate.

MISGIVINGS OF MOSLEMS.

The Central National Mahomedan Association in their memorandum stated:—India is passing through a state of political transition, the atmosphere is surcharged with political heat and the new Reform Ship has to sail many rough seas before it can get safely into the harbour of the future Indian Swaraj. It would be bad for the interest of India if expert administrative pilots desert. The recruitment should gradually be less and less. The places in the administration should be gradually filled up by Indians recruited on the provincial basis. In all the Services the Indian element should aggregate to fifty-six per cent. Indianisation should not be simply Hinduisation, otherwise such Indianisation (in which Mussalmans do not get adequate share) will be denounced by Moslems. Mussamans want to be self-respecting partners and comrades of Hindus in the future Indian Swaraj. The existing rates of pay for All-India Services are suitable for both Europeans and Indians.

"MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI."

A COLLECTOR'S CURIOUS BEHAVIOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANSHAHRO FEROZE (Sindh), Jan. 30.

The Collector of Nawabshah District had been here on the 19th inst. on his district tour. On that evening the local Madderssah High School entertained him and while he was going on a walk with his wife he met a party of young boys accompanied by Sjt. Pribhdas, the manager of "Shakti," a local nationalist weekly. One of the boys cried "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." The cry having been made near the Government official did not meet with the approval of Sjt. Pribhdas who advanced to the boy to rebuke him for his doing so. Just as he was remonstrating with the boy, the Collector, it is alleged, went over to him and with a sour face and sharp voice asked him (Sjt. Pribhdas) to cry "George Punoham ki Jai" (Victory to King George V) instead of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai"! But Sjt. Pribhdas boldly refused to do so whereupon the Collector threatened to beat him with the stick he was carrying. And when the Collector saw, that the person still persisted in his refusal, it is alleged he kicked him on his thigh and went off.

"Delhi" in the Das-Chari resolution has deprived them of their momentum. The majority says that is not correct and owes it to the country to prove *by practice* how the minority is wrong. Then will be the time to call on the minority to do anything. Out of loyalty to Mahatma, the minority may do anything but the majority cannot ask them.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

APOSTOLATE OF KHADDAR.

GOVERNMENT ROUT.

BEATEN, NOT ASHAMED.

SAVING THE BABIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Thanks to our habitual distortion of values, Bengal is fully engrossed in talk about Swarajists and pacts and Regulation III and Council victories. The papers accord small space to the announcement of an act of gracious sacrifice which it is difficult to contemplate without emotion. Acharya P. C. Ray, that most self-less and far-seeing of Bengali patriots, has donated the whole of his worldly belongings towards the propagation of khaddar. A poor man all his life, the worth of his deed is not to be measured by the size of his gift, but the spirit of utter devotion animating the giver. All he has in cash and securities amounts to Rs. 60,000. This he has vested in a board of trust consisting of five members, and the interest accruing from the property will be devoted solely to the production of khaddar and the propagation of the khaddar message. The Widow's mite was, in the scales of everlasting values, a richer gift than all the lavish offerings of a purpled multitude; and the simple act of Acharya Ray, has in it far more illustrious virtue than the thousand episodes of self-denial which form the sum of Bengal's devotion of Mahatma Gandhi. Acharya Ray works night and day under the impulse of his ruling passion. He goes from village to village at week-ends, and seeing the prostrate poverty of the people, he has no message to offer except the *charkha*. For years, touched by the affliction of poverty, he sought ways of succour; for years, at seasons of drought and flood, he would collect money and distribute it among the emaciated hordes. But three years ago, he saw in a flash, the potentialities of the *charkha* as a means of livelihood and a weapon of self-respect. After making the discovery he was not the man to sit idle. He decided to make the best of the remainder of his days and acquaint in people of the way of escape shown by Mahatma Gandhi. Though a great scientist, the colour of his skin brought him into contempt and he was not fit enough in official esteem, to be admitted into the Educational Service in its Imperial order. Let it be remembered that he is now the Principal of the University College of Science, an office he holds with distinction. Two years ago, seeing the persecution of the Calcutta University, he offered to work for nothing, and he is now an honorary worker. It is a marvel that he is able to compress so much labour, in the cause of science and humanity, into the short period of a man's working hours. Now his last gift comes as a crowning sacrifice. He is a poor man, who has given much. If Bengal could in any way be worthy of the example, what a wonder would it be! Bengal has great Zemindars; but to realise what God thinks of money, look at the people He gives it to!

CHARGE OF THE DASITES.

Mr. C. R. Das has proceeded to Delhi to advise the Swarajya Party of the Central Assembly and to refresh their spirits against the hectoring injunctions of the Viceroy. In the Bengal Council, he has so far achieved three victories, spectacular in style but alas! spacious in effect. For we see Lord Reading taking up the wondrous tale of Repression by Regulation III, and according a blank cheque to the police; there is of course the undertaking that he would weight the "evidence" himself, but our Viceroy is one who never erred on the side of charity of clemency when he examined the records of Moplah prisoners or Chauri Chaura convicts. Bengal does not set store by the devices of underhand scrutiny through judges or Viceroys, when the accused is not given an opportunity of confronting the informers and challenging them direct. With the scare of anarchy in the air, the police are in a position to dictate terms to the Government and hence the favour of arbitrary arrests and unproved charges. Well, the victories of the Swarajya Party on the subject of lawless detention have not been relished in Delhi, but we may proceed to summarise the contents of the three votes which were equivalent to a no-confidence motion against the Executive. The first resolution demanded the release or trial of prisoners detained under that archaic and anarchic law called. Regulation III 1818. The Government suffered a rout, 76 non-official votes against 45. The second resolution recommended the release of political prisoners, and the Swarajists won by 72 votes to 41. The third recommended the repeal of repressive laws and was carried by 63 votes to 45. What is more, the Swarajists came out splendidly in debating power. The Maharajah of Burdwan, the tame pet of officialdom was disposed of by Mr. B. Chakravarti; Mr. J. A. Jones of the "Statesman," a diseased reactionary, was hauled over the coals by the Swarajists for his interpretation of Irish history and the wisdom of Dublin Castle Government; Mr. Das demolished the question-begging plea of Sir Hugh Stephenson when the latter detailed unproven charges against detenus. It was interesting to watch the tactics of officials in the first debate and the impassive patience with which Mr. Das bided his chance. It was obvious that Sir Hugh Stephenson, the police-gramaphone, wanted to do his part after Mr. Das' speech; but Mr. Das waited to hear the gruesome tale and then came out with his sledge-hammer reply. Sir Abdur Rahim had intervened in the debate to twit Mr. Das on his failure to "shoulder" responsibility, but Mr. Das turned on him to say that they would shoulder responsibility to the people, not under-hand autocracy over the people. One other Sawrajist made poor Moulvi Fazlul Huq nearly jump out of his chair by quoting some of the scathing strictures of the latter on the cruelty of arbitrary arrests and police black-mail. Those outbursts of pre-official days made the Minister gaze at the tip of his nose, throughout the ordeal. There is one thing to note about the aggregation of parties. Moslems who were in the past most distrustful of Hindus, sided with Mr. Das, excepting of, of course, the little band of die-hards captained by Nawab Ali Chaudhari. Mr. Das referred to the phenomenon at a public meeting that evening. "The bureaucracy" said Mr. Das "has tried its utmost for some-time past to win over the Mahomedans to its side. But I am glad to tell you that not only Mahomedans belonging to our party but Mahomedans belonging to other groups as well came and voted at to-night's division on our side. How has it happened? Only a little goodwill as reflected in the Pact." It must be said in passing that Government were before the Pact willing to concede to Moslems the terms conceded in the Pact and a little over, if they would consent to follow official lead. Mr. Das forestalled them—that is the truth of this much-maligned Pact. And inspite of the Lajpatrai-Ansari scheme published in the week, the Dasites are in favour of maintaining the unity of Bengal achieved though the Pact. Many a Moderate wilted at the critical voting and several European eyes turned in the direction of the two Ministers when the, Moslems, who were expected to back them, turned to the lobby of the Swaraj patriots. So much for the value of the ministerial selection in the voting market. The three victories may be quoted as a paper triumph. Quite true, but there is an understanding among the composite official majority that if all the three resolutions are treated with Burdwanic contempt, they would stand united at the time of budget grants. The third ministership is in nominal possession of Mr. S. N. Mullik who, it seems, is now keen on tempting Providence at the polls against Mr. S. N. Halder. I am afraid he is fighting for a lost name and a lost cause; as for the Swarajists their victories ought to hasten the end of their innate belief in the possibilities of Council manoeuvres. They have passed resolutions, to be spurned by the Executive, who claim the right of arbitrary arrests at their regal pleasure.

TWO ACQUITTALS.

Two sensational cases have come to a close, though neither has attracted comment on the part of the press. The first related to alleged frauds in the Lloyd's Bank, the sum involved amounting nearly two lakhs. The accused partly European, had the benefit of a trial before a European jury which ultimately acquitted all. The second case was one of re-trial. Last year, Mr. O. C. Martin, Assistant Station-master of Howrah, was prosecuted on a charge of having cruelly assaulted a young Indian Christian girl who lost her way at the station. He was, on evidence, sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The advisers of Martin, thereon, brought to the notice of the High Court that the prisoner was of European extraction and that there was a failure of justice in the absence of a European jury. The High Court promptly ordered a re-trial. Martin was accordingly re-tried and the horrid story of the girl's alleged outrage was repeated before a jury European in composition. The jury weighed the evidence and gave a verdict in favour of the accused. There was much rejoicing in Howrah at the vindication of British justice. From ten years' hard at the hands of an unregenerate Court to unqualified acquittal at the hands of a British jury, is a glorious ascent, and the Agent of the Railway is expected to restore the accused to his interrupted career. About the Lloyd's case, there may be some developments, but the other stands finally disposed of..

A DAINTY TAMASHA.

We are in the throes of the Baby Week. Lady Lytton opened the show and there is at Belvedere a charging toy-land for the delight of children. Belvedere is the old Viceregal Lodge and a very comfortable place to reach by car; and truth to tell, there is nothing in the demonstration of access or utility to the poor mothers of India who are expected to benefit by instructions on child-welfare. To me it proves the tremendous gulf there is between the poor who languish of starvation and the rich who model out cold weather exhibitions. The Baby Week in Darjeeling has been postponed to the hot weather, when Society will congregate thither for the grand *tamashas* of the season. The commanding obsession of the good Samaritans is that the terrible mortality of infants in India is due to the ignorance of Indian mothers who are behindhand, apparently, in matters concerning their offspring. You may as well hold demonstrations in cooking to help people feed themselves better in a time of famine, only demonstrations mind you, and not the food, being on offer. The Baby Week in Calcutta is voted to be a great success. The wives of high officials, and rich folk have solicitously leagued themselves together, and if you visit the Eden Gardens you will find neat stalls, stocked with feeding bottles, medical appliances, mortality charts, processes of home treatment, pictures of mothers (lean and plump) and many diagrams illustrating the growth of the human physique. There are helpers all around, nurses, ambulance volunteers, Red-Cross agents, girl guides, and ladies fussing about in enchanting costume; there is also the Band, specially lent by the authorities, playing at odd times. At the opening, officials dwelt with sad countenance, on the appalling figures of mortality. What more do you want? Poor Acharya Ray keeps hawking *khaddar* in villages as a means of saving life, but here we have a high metropolitan display of the key to the saving of Indian infants. The Baby Show has been voted a great success, as I said before.

LABOUR RESOLUTIONS.

The Calcutta Employees' Association held a mass meeting last week, to pass a series of important resolutions. The first motion was one of congratulations to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the Labour Party. I subjoin the other resolutions: (2.) That this meeting records its emphatic protest against the nomination of the Labour Members in the Bengal Legislative Council, ignoring the recommendations of this Association and further records its want of confidence in the Members so nominated. (3.) That this Association urges the Government of Bengal to nominate in consultation with this Association at least five members to the Calcutta Municipal Council to be constituted in March next under the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923 (Section 5 (b). (i) to represent labouring classes. (4) The Employees' Association recommends Mr. N. M. Joshi of Bombay for presidentship of the fourth annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in Calcutta commencing its sittings on the 21st March 1924. (5) That the Association recommends to the Government of India Mr. Joseph Baptista of Bombay to be nominated as Indian Workers' Delegate to the sixth session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva commencing its sitting on the 16th June 1924. (6) That the Association further recommends to the Government of India Messrs. N. M. Joshi of Bombay, Tarapado Mukerji of Calcutta, Jyot Kumar Chatterji of Bogra, S. H. Jhabvala of Bombay, M Singaravelu of Madras, D. R. Thengdi of Nagpur S. C. Ghose of Calcutta and Dr. Mani Lall of Gaya to be nominated as technical advisers under Article 389 of the Part XIII (Labour) of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919 to accompany the Indian Workers' Delegate to the forthcoming session of the Inter-national Labour Conference.

ANXIETY GOES.

WHEN BABY'S OWN TABLETS ARE MADE YOUR CHILDREN'S MEDICINE.

The fame of Baby's Own Tablets, Canada's popular remedy for children's ailments, continues to spread. Here is evidence from a satisfied parent at Raub, Federated Malay States. Mr. G. M. Rajendrum, clerk in the Courts at that place, writes:—

"Following a severe cold my child, aged 3 years, had a cough at night which disturbed his sleep. This cough was attended by difficulty in breathing such as you see in asthmatic people, and it went on for about three months.

"The usual cough mixtures were tried but found useless, so I obtained a bottle of Baby's Own Tablets. A change for the better was noticeable in the child before half these Tablets had been used. Now he is quite free from the trouble. I am indebted to Baby's Own Tablets for the quiet nights he enjoys and for being relieved of all the anxious fears we had about his health."

Guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even to the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are a safe and gentle remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, colds, croup, teething pains and worms. Of chemists at 11 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narrotam Girdhar, A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co. etc.

WHAT IS WRONG IN CUTCH?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What is wrong in the State of Cutch, that Mr. Tairsee, has chosen to address an open letter to H. H. the Rao; and that correspondent after correspondent are supporting him in his demand for imrpoving the present state of affairs, or in the alternative, to appoint a Commission for complete investigation?

(1) Sir, why is the state Karbhari so silent?

(2) Why is not an answer, explanation or repudiation published by the State?

(3) Why does not the ever-obliging agent to the Government guide His Highness in the matter?

(4) Or why does not the under-worked Director of Information enlighten us about the present situation in Cutch? What should the public understand by the studied silence of all the Authorities—State and Central?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH'S SPEECH AT THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great surprise a letter from one Ram Lall, published in the columns of the "Civil and Military Gazette," dated the 30th instant, stating that Sardar Mangal Singh delivered a speech at the last Cocanada Congress, to the effect that the Sikhs were for their own Raj.

The allegations thus made against S. Mangal Singh are quite groundless and without any foundation. I was present at the said Congress and heard S. Mangal Singh's speech. He said no such things. He is at present away from the Punjab and I owe it to him and the Sikh Community to contradict the allegations. I am afraid the writer in the "C. and M. Gazette" who has not given his address, is labourning under a mis-apprehension as to the tenor of S. Mangal Singh's speech. I am sure S. Mangal Singh will himself strongly protest against the misrepresentation when the letter comes to his notice.—Yours, etc.,

SODHI CHARAN SINGH, Vakil,
Amritsar, Feb. 1.

THE MAHATMA ON ART.

(Continue from page 6.)

its technique for its appreciation. If you go to the Satyagraha Ashrama, you will find the walls bare. And my friends object to this. I admit I don't have paintings on the walls of my Ashrama. But that is because I think that the walls are meant for sheltering us, and not because I am opposed to art as such. For have I not gazed and gazed at the wonderful vault of the starry sky, hardly ever tiring of the same? And I do say that I can never conceive of any painting superior to the star-studded sky in its satisfying effect on the mind. It has bewildered me, mystified me—sent me into the most wonderful ecstatic thrills imaginable. Side by side with this wondrous mystery of God's artistic handiwork does not that of man appear to be the merest tinsel?"

I did not want to argue with Mahatmaji in his then state of health. I did not therefore think fit to suggest that assuming the fact of Nature being greater than Art—(though even this preference was more a matter of individual taste or temperament than otherwise) there was no reason why one might not enjoy both. There was no earthly reason for instance why the enjoyment of one must necessarily mean the crowding out of the other, as exemplified in insisting on the walls being kept bare. I knew well enough however this Tolstoyan view of life and art, of Nature's being the greatest artist and so forth. So I preferred to emphasise more where I agreed with him to debating where I did not. So I said:—

"I agree with you when you say that Nature is a great artist, as also when you inveigh against the regrettable prostitution of art, which unhappily, so often passes for art. I differ also from those artists who have acquired the habit of saying that art is even greater than life."

"Exactly", said Mahatmaji, very ably taking up the cue. "Life is and must always be greater than all the arts put together. I go still further. For I say that he is the greatest artist who leads the best life. For what is art without the background and setting of a worthy life? An art is to be valued only when it ennobles life. I object emphatically only when people say that art is everything, that it makes no matter even if life has to be held subservient to its (i.e. art's) fulfilment. I have then to say that my values are different, that is all. But fancy the people saying then that I am opposed to all arts on that account!"

Most of these opinions of Mahatmaji are undoubtedly worthy of him, and his objections valid. Only I felt there was a slight confusion in his definitions. We find definitions of things like art, religion, science and so on helpful because they aid us in clarifying our ideas on the same. What I mean hereby is, why call a great inspirer of men an artist? Why not say for instance that Buddha was a prophet and Kalidas an artist—only Buddha is entiled to our greater admiration. Since, according to Mahatmaji, life is greater than art, what can be the point in merging the distinctions of the liver of a great life and the pursuer of a great art? Why not define our attitude towards each of these two types of great men, ofily reserving the highest place in our estimation for the former? But I do not think fit to dwell more on this point as it is not unlikely that Mahatmaji did also mean the same thing, as would have probably come out if he were asked to define his attitude on this head more clearly.

"I suspect," Mahadeo Desai said to me laughingly, "that you are responsible for what Mr. Romain Rolland has written in his Life of Mahatmaji, as regards his views on art.

"There you are wrong," said I "for, I do not remember having ever discussed Mahatmaji's views on art with Monsieur Rolland." I then turned to Mahatmaji and asked him if he had read his biography of himself, to which Mahatmaji replied that he had.

I then told Mahatmaji that we used between us, to discuss him a lot in Monsieur Rolland's house in Switzerland to which remark Mahatmaji smiled.

"It may interest you Mahatmaji," said I "to know that as regards this view of yours that life must always be greater than art the great artist Rolland is at one with you. And in his epoch-making romance "Jean Christophe" this view of his has always been brought out with great emphasis. It may interest you also to learn that Monsieur Rolland's own life has been more than an ample illustration of this view of his. One of his biographers, Stephen Zweig, has written in the preface of his book that it is really a wonder how in the present turmoil of Europe a man like Rolland could have lived the pure life he has."

"Well," said I in conclusion "I will certainly write about your views to him as he will be much interested I am sure. He may be coming here this year and you are bound to meet him."

"I hope so" said Mahatmaji with a smile.

Sometime later I mused pensively on the sad but beautiful thought of the great Frenchman who said:—

"Humanity awaits a Christ through ages and when He comes, it crucifies Him."*

*Romain Rolland, in his celebrated war-novel "Clerambault."

BATHING IN SANGAM.

SADHUS CONGRATULATE PT. MALAVIYA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, January 31.

The All-India Sadhu Mahamandal Special Maghemela Session commenced on January 29th. Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Swami Bharti Krishna Teerthji, presided. A number of resolutions were passed, including the one condemning the action of the District Collector in prohibiting Tribeni baths on the score of the danger of drowning and warning him against repeating the unjust order in the coming *Parva*. The assembly also congratulated Pt. Malaviya and others who, by practising Satyagraha, succeeded in opening the bathing ghats for the Hindu pilgrims.

INDIAN WOMENS' UNIVERSITY

PROF. KARVE ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
CANNANORE, Jan. 30.

Prof. D. K. Karve of the Indian Womens' Universty, Poona is now touring these parts to canvass support and collect funds. He arrived here yesterday and addressed a crowded meeting, wherein he referred, amidst applause to Mahatma Gandhi as being the first in helping Prof. Karve and to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's princely donation of Fifteen lakhs invested in Government paper. The professor now wants to collect ten lakhs. He left this morning for Mangalore whence he returns to Bombay.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DHARWAR, Feb. 4.

An important meeting of prominent citizens was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee last evening to consider the feasibility of holding the next Congress at Dharwar. Two plots of lands, one opposite the railway station and the other of Sjt. S. J. Yeshawantrao Jathar, where, according to expert opinion, copious water supply can be had, were selected for camping, etc. It was agreed upon to collect Rs. 40,000 in the district towards initial expendure and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Vinayakrao Joshi, President, District Congress Committee, Narayanrao Dambal, Secretary, Provincial Committee, G. G. Guttal, Secretary, Dist. Committee, and K. H. Mudvedker, Editor "Karnataka Vritta" was appointed to consult and arrange with moffussil leaders for the collection of funds. The meeting was then adjourned till the 17th, by which date the Committee has been instructed to submit a report. Leaders from the whole district will be invited for the meeting of the 17th, when the question will be finally settled for being placed before the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee meeting, called for the 23rd and 24th instant at Hubli.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office:—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTE WELL:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuations of this Company:—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business. *For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to*:—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leakes, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.
Order any style V. P. on 7 days approval Calender Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8 Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co. 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budhi Ballah, Accountant, Naini Tal 2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S. G. Pillai Muntaon, Madras Presidency.
3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more—W. F. St. Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES

These are extraordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9.

Radium dial Rs. 10.
5 years guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8.
Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11
5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16.
Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.
All guaranteed for two years.
N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.
Other Varieties Apply for Catalogue.
THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.
14 (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1922"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET: Posted free on application

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.
50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38
No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp.

"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 18 each.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 23
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

No. 14 are shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens. Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31
Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

of 26 years fame all over he world.

Your kind letter dated 7-6-20 to hand, and am extremely glad to inform you that the patient is quite alright after taking the specific of K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., she was suffering for the last four years which was hereditary, I am greatly indebted to them.

Yours faithfully,
S. JANARDHANAM,
Amalapuram.
Dist. Godavari.

13-6-1920.

Address:—
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY Bros.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. (19)

To BUY GET the BEST.

INSIST ON HAVING.

Thacker's

INK TABLETS

Manufactured in England.

PACKED IN FANCY COLOURED TIN BOX.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
LARGEST SALE.
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

Hansraj Vishram & Co.

18, David Joseph Lane, CALCUTTA.

The Duty of a Scout

To be THRIFTY is the first duty of a Scout. He works faithfully and makes the best use of his opportunities. He wastes nothing and does not wantonly destroy property. He saves his money, so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE inculcates in you the habit of Thrift. Study our Scheme.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The All-India Volunteer Board met on the 31st January and 1st of February in Bombay. It passed some resolutions and accepted the following rules. The Working Committee in its resolution about the Volunteer organisation has requested all P.C. Committees to send in their opinions and suggestions and in order to avoid delay, the Committee has requested all the Provincial Congress Committees might start work on the lines indicated in the proposed rules:

1. The organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall consists of:—

(i) The annual Conference, (ii) The All-India Board, (iii) Provincial Boards, and (iv) Dals, regiments, battalions, companies and Dastas.

2. A Dasta will consist of an officer styled the Nayak and ten members or Sanayaks of the Dal. Any eleven members or Sanayaks of the Dal, living as far as possible near each other, will form a Dasta and will ordinarily elect one of their members as the Nayak. Recruits undergoing elementary course of training will not be members of Dasta so long as the training prescribed in this behalf is not completed.

3. A company will consist of an officer styled the Subadar, his assistant styled the Nayab Subadar and ten Dastas. The ten Nayaks in the company will ordinarily elect the Subadar and the Nayab Subadar.

4. A battalion will consist of an officer styled the Sardar, a Nayab Sardar and four companies. The Subadars of the four companies in the battalion will ordinarily elect the Sardar and the Nayab Sardar.

5. A regiment will consist of an officer styled the Hazari, a Nayab Hazari and three battalions. The Provincial Board will nominate the Hazari and the Naib Hazari.

6. The Dal will usually consist of an officer styled the Panch Hazari, the Nayab Panch Hazari and four regiments. But a Dal may be formed even if there are only two regiments. The officers of the Dal will be nominated by the Provincial Board.

7. The chief officer of the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province will be styled the Senapati. He will be nominated by the Provincial Board.

8. The Provincial Board will consist of persons nominated by the Provincial Congress Committee and the high officers of the Dal in the Province. The number of persons to be nominated and the designations of the officers who will be ex-officio members of the Board will be determined later on. In the meantime the Board will consist of persons nominated by the P.C.C. not exceeding five in number.

9. Provisional Volunteer Boards in provinces may continue to act as Provincial Boards till such time as the Provincial Congress Committee reorganises them in accordance with these rules.

10. All officers must be full of members of the Dal; the Nayak and Nayab Subadar however may be chosen from the ranks of the Sahayaks of the Dal.

11. As far as possible members and Sahayaks should be formed into separate Dastas and territorial grouping should be encouraged to facilitate training and subsequent work.

12. Dastas should bear the name of their town or village and should be numbered. Companies, regiments and battalions should also have territorial designations.

13. Vacancies caused by the promotion or removal of an officer, or otherwise, will be filled in the usual way.

14. The Provincial Board shall have full powers subject to these rules and to the control of the All-India Board to take all necessary steps to organise and strengthen the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province. The Board may remove any officer from his command, or transfer him, or strike off the names of any member or Sahayak from the rolls: provided that in every case when a name is struck off or an officer deprived of his command, full opportunity will be given to the person concerned to state his case.

15. No dal, regiment, battalion, company or Dasta will cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota.

16. The All-India Board will be the final authority in all matters concerning the Dal and in any emergency it may suspend any of the above rules. The Board will act in accordance with the general lines laid down by the All-India Congress Committee in terms of the resolution 4 of the Cocanada Congress.

17. The Provincial Board will authorise officers and members of the Dal to enrol members and Sahayaks, and, whenever necessary will make suitable arrangements for the training of Sahayaks and members so far as possible in accordance with the directions given in the appendix.

18. The Provincial Board will determine a suitable uniform for the members and Sahayaks. The uniform must be of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and should be simple, inexpensive and convenient for drill and other outdoor work.

APPENDIX.

The following course of training is prescribed for Sahayaks and members of the Hindustani Seva Dal:—

1. Drill—The elements of drill should be taught thoroughly. For this puurpose Prof. Manikrao's pamphlet is recommended.

2. Spinning—An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Sahayak or members may be able to spin yarn which can be woven. It is desirable that carding be also taught whenever possible.

3. First-Aid—This should be taught whenever possible and where the services of capable of teaching it are available.

4. Instructions in the duties of volunteers in preserving order, doing the work of Civic Guards, Social service, constructive work etc.

5. Elementary instruction in Congress history, objects and methods of Congress work etc.

6. Hindustani—Hindi or Urdu should be taught.

Special stress should be laid on efficient drill and on neatness and the proper hearing of the volunteers. Camp life for some days, whenever it can be arranged, will be of great help in the traning.

Special attention should also be paid to the instructions for keeping order. The importance of discipline and orderliness should be emphasised and instances should be given from every day life where our volunteers should endeavour to introduce order (e.g. taking tickets at a railway booking office, entering or leaving railway trains, people should wait their turn and stand in a line one behind the other; in public meetings there should be no pushing; at railway stations when leaders arrive every one should remain in his place and not try to push and accompany the leaders etc.) The necessity of courtesy and patience must also be impressed upon them.

The instruction in Congress history etc., should be as simple as possible. Only the broad facts should be mentioned. A syllabus is given below to indicate the lines on which this instruction should be given, but much will depend on the degree of intelligence of the learners. Care should be taken that an attempt is not made to overburden or bewilder the learners.

Arrangements for the training should be so made as to clash as little as possible with the other occupations of the volunteers. It will probably be convenient to have drill and other classes for an hour or so in the evenings or the mornings or on alternate days. Having fixed the times slackness or unpunctuality should be very much discouraged.

It is desirable to have an occasional rally or route march of the volunteers of the neighbourhood.

For lady volunteers a course in Home Nursing is recommended.

SYLLABUS.

Syllabus of elementary instruction in Congress history, objects and methods of the Congress etc.

1. Geography of Congress Provinces—Rational division. Languages as opposed to more political accident as at present under British rule. Rivers and holy places.

2. History of India.—Hindu Period special reference to limited powers of the king and the autonomy of the ancient village. Moslem Period.—Hindu-Muslim relations during Moghul period, Muslim regard to Hindu feelings. Economic self sufficiency of country. British Period.—Our quarrels with each other. British take advantage, 'divide and rule.' Indian mutiny, cruelty of mutineers met by greater cruelty of English. Utter lack of discipline. Spoilation of India's industries. Disarmament of India and denial of army careers... military expenditure. Heavy salaries of Civil services.

3. Congress History.—Congress begins 1886. 1897 Tilak Trial. 1905 Partition of Bengal. Swadeshi Boycott. National Education. Lala Lajpat Rai's deportation in 1907. Surat split.

The Great man India's Response.—Home-Rule movement. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Rowlatt Act. Satyagrah, Martial Law in Punjab and Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar Congress. Khilafat, Non-co-operation begins. Special Congress in Calcutta. Nagpur Congress, Swaraj volunteer movement. Wholesale arrest. Civil Disobedience. Ahmedabad Congress. Chauri Chaura and Bardoli. Mahatma Gandhi's conviction and after.

Constructive Programme.—Non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity, Khaddar, National Education, Untouchability, Temperance, Punchayats.

(Note:—This syllabus may be used for both very elementary and advanced learners. In the latter case more details should be gone into.)

GERMAN CIVILISATION.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

The following is a summary of Prof. Geddes' lecture XII of the series of lectures on "A Study of Contemporary Civilisation":—

GERMANY.

Germanic history opens with that of the expansion, and soon decline, of Imperial Rome. The old struggle, however, has left its deep and enduring stamp on the Mediterranean civilisation on one side and on the Teutonic upon the other as could be witnessed from the history through Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Reformation, and to the present. And much as the unconquered mountaineers, Highlanders and Albanians, adopted Roman costume (their still surviving kilts), so victorious Germanic leaders acquired that dream of "the Holy Roman Empire" which has so often led them southwards, and which remained not a little inspiring, even to 1914. The Great War was thus great indeed, since substantially the continuance, to culmination, of this ancient conflict of Northern with the Mediterranean Europe. In this Britain returned to her fundamental association with the latter; despite her Anglo-Saxon conquest, and her centuries of French wars, before and after her siding with the (Germanic) Reformation. Later came her long increasing Prussian alliances against France, and consequently her largely Germanised education and sympathies.

With this dual outlook, both towards the Mediterranean and the North Sea countries, we should be in a good position to do justice to each. Hence an appreciation of the importance and world-values of German culture, in its contributions to sciences and to humanities, to industries and to arts, is here but reasonable.

The Versailles Treaty has been unduly abused; but scarcely for its main errors. It was necessary and just to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, the few French-speaking Belgian communes to Belgium, the Danish Irredenta also, and to assure Luxembourg. Also to liberate and renew Poland; and necessarily with its own Vistula corridor to its historic port of Danzig, thus restoring East Prussia to its historic and proper isolation from West. Also to restore the still preponderatingly Polish portion of Silesia to its old regional connection. This whole series of changes, though appearing stern to an English-speaking public mostly ignorant of continental history, or forgetful of it, is but the undoing of the rapacious conquests and annexations of Prussia, from Frederick to Bismarck.

The real misfortune of the settlement was a quite different one. Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Wilson also, were all at the standpoint of their own empires, each long unified and centralised, and by war increasingly so. Not one of these knew the real Germany, as a complex regional aggregate, which had never been unified and centralised until after the three Prussian wars, still vivid in elder memories, with their conquests; Schleswig-Holstein (1864), Hanover and South Germany ('66), Alsace-Lorraine ('70—'71). Thus the so-called "unity of Germany" was essentially an expression of its complex Prussian conquest, thus fully achieving the Berlin policy, inherited and continued by Frederick the Great, and by the "blood and iron" of Bismarck. Hence, and hence only, the stupendous growth and development of the moderate-sized Prussian capital of 1870 into the vast Imperial Berlin of 1914, the only city-growth comparable to Chicago's, though in this case without its corn and cattle, but with the French Indemnity of 1871-4, and the budget of the whole German Empire as well; within itself mainly expended as with all the great capitals, each in fact a modern Rome. In view of the natural dislike, even frequent detestation, of these Prussian conquests by the old Germany proper to East and South, and by all countries of its increasingly threatening aims of both military and naval predominance beyond all else in Europe, it was politic, even necessary, for Prussia to manufacture an excuse of necessary defence; and this sufficient to be plausible throughout Germany, and even in other countries. This was shrewdly done, by the annexation not only of Alsace, with its old Germanic speech, despite French sympathies, but of Lorraine, purely French. Thus France was astutely provided with an "Irredenta"; and this, strictly governed as a conquered country, and kept irreconcilable accordingly, could not but provide some basis, and much colour, for the assiduously propagated idea of a French 'Revanche"; though this rapidly faded, despite new threats of invasion from 1876 onwards and until 1911 after which the Berlin policy of world ambition became so manifest as to leave France no alternative but the speedy facing of it.

Clemenceau, of course, had lived through all this, but not Lloyd George, not Wilson. Their main mistake, common to all, was in only dealing with the German Chancellor, and he of the new and instable Republic, instead of the whole federated group and its "Bundesrat" since 1871, including not simply Prussia and its recently incorporated but not fully assimilated conquests, but the ancient Hanseatic Republics (Hamburg, etc.), and a number of separate small princedoms, but also the important duchies of Baden and Mecklenburg, and even the kingdoms of Wurtemburg, Saxony, and Bavaria; each and all of them political personalities, and only Prussian on their militarist side, but not so on their economic side, and still less on that of their historic traditions, or of their cultural interests. To have thus made peace with all these many component states of Germany—of course conjointly, yet also severally—would have permitted the proportional adjustment of reparations and indemnity, and with far more security of payment; the more also since the exaggeration of this amount, (—not simply by the French desire of security—but far more, as is now too commonly forgotten, by Mr. Lloyd George's 1918 election purposes) would have been avoided; and similarly if the American and British pledges to French security against re-invasion had not been dropped, with inevitable French resentment and dismay. Not only the history and geography of Germany, but its modern social interests naturally involve the return of its Republic to much of the regional decentralisation of the past, and thus the subsidence of Berlin as Empire-metropolis to its proper position as simply Prussian capital. This would have normally taken place, and probably by this time. With their large contributions to the Berlin Budget kept at home by the other German states, and with reduced indemnity to all and each, the colossal financial super-swindle, of depression of the mark, could not have been to any such extent so ruinously successful: and thus neither its debacle, nor the French occupation of the Ruhr would have taken place.

ESSENTIALS OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

In general survey also, it is plain that the return to normal regionalism of Germany,—upon the geographic, historic, economic, and cultural grounds which are the heritage (and in ways often as characteristic as those of Switzerland) could not then have been attributed to M. Poincare, as at present so generally by the English-speaking press; not only ill-informed, but under Berlin propaganda, as per documentary evidence, sampled on lecture-table. And if, or rather when, this Germanic decentralisation from Prussia and Berlin takes place, the substantial abatement of war indemnities will naturally, as well as necessarily, follow. The reduction of French and other military forces, already begun, will be at once natural and necessary also; with return to regional renewal, at present only delayed. Have we not here in fact main essentials to the re-establishment of peace and prosperity throughout Europe?

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

62ND BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the 62nd Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Mr. K. Natarajan presided and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

After the president's introductory remarks, Swami Viswanath spoke. He said that there was a special meaning in the celebration of birthdays of great men like Swami Vivekananda. They all knew that spirits could never perish. And the spirit and teachings of Swami Vivekananda could never die. The nineteenth century, he continued, saw a great religious and social upheaval in India. By the middle of the last century the teachings of the West had been greatly inplanted in this soil. Raja Ram Mohan Roy the great Social Reformer and Advocate of Western Education was the great champion of the cultural unity of the East and the West. Shortly after him a great accetic, a Sanyasi of tremendous spiritual power was silently working in the Dakshineswar Temple near Calcutta. Young Narendranath, later known as the great Swami Vivekananda came into the touch of that great religious teacher Ramkrishna Paramhamsa and they all know how later he became the real Swami Vivekananda by which he had been ever since known to the world.

IN AMERICA.

At the end of the 19th century a great religious congress was held at Chicago, U.S.A. and Swami Vivekananda, who won the hearts of the youths of the Madras Presidency and Western India was sent to that Congress on behalf of India, on behalf of Hinduism to represent this ancient land of religions. Swamiji did great service to the Sanatan Dharma—to the Vedic culture by expounding its great principles to the parliament of religions. For the first time perhaps, the West heard with amazement and interest a great Indian Sanyasi expounding the philosophy and principles of the great religion of the East with eloquence and power. History would redound with the glory of the services that Swami Vivekananda rendered to India and Hinduism by his eloquent preachings of the teachings of Hindvism to the Western people, in a light perhaps never known to them before.

Swami Vivekananda always believed that India had a mission to fulfil to the world and humanity at large and that is why he could render such invaluable services to his Dharma and country which robust optimism and real religious insight alone could render. The message of Swami Vivekananda, namely the message of "arise, awake and work" was a timely message to India. Swami Vivekananda had great faith in the young men of India. He believed that India should learn what with the past good and achievements of ancient India build up a greater and more glorious India. Though Swami Vivekananda died a premature death, he had nevertheless left an immortal message which would forever remain as a living heritage to the future generations of India.

APOSTLE OF SOUL FORCE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, said that like Mahatma Gandhi Swami Vivekananda was a great apostle of soul force. Narrating the life history of the great Sanyasi he said that from his very youth Swami Vivekananda was religious minded. As the most favourite disciple of Ramkrishna Paramhamsa, he dedicated his life to the service of his country and religion and for the uplift of his suppressed brethren. The best thing therefore for them to do, if they really appreciated the greatness of Swami Vivekananda, was to follow practically in his footsteps and work whole-heartedly for the uplift of their 6 crores of suppressed brethren. It was with that object that the Ramkrishna Seva Mission was started and they would be only doing their duty if they imbibed its ideals in their own life time and individual work.

Mr. Narayan Iyengar said that the basic principle of all great religions and beliefs was love and unity. All religions were based upon truth and when they once understood and realised that, all problems of national unity and other intricacies would be solved once for all and the whole world would be one great Universal brotherhood proclaiming the power, love and mercy of the Almighty.

Dr. Rajabali Patel and Mr. J. B. Wadia also spoke.

The president wound up the proceedings in a few well-chosen words. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The above Association, in the course of a leaflet, says:—

"You are no doubt aware that the Rent Act, so far as the Act relates to premises other than those used for dwelling, will expire on August 31st next.

The Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association take a very serious view of the position in which occupiers of certain premises now used for dwelling and also occupiers of premises used for business purposes will be placed when the Act, so far as it relates to premises other than dwelling, expires.

Cases have come to light where the tenants have been, and are being ejected from residential premises on the plea that such premises are bona fide required for the owner's use, whereas it appears clear that the real purpose of these ejectments is to offer these premises for purposes over which the Rent Act will have no control.

A tour through Bombay and its suburbs has revealed to those interested, so far as the Indian portion of the city is concerned, that the position to-day, from the standpoint of occupiers of business premises, even though a Rent Act exists, is far from satisfactory; and it is reasonably anticipated that, should that portion of the Rent Act which affects premises other than dwelling be allowed to expire, the position of those occupying business premises will become an impossible one.

Existing circumstances prove that the time has not arrived when landlords should be free to demand what rents they like, even for business premises, and a claim that the Rent Act, so far as business premises are concerned, be extended for the protection of all using such premises is justifiable."

ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE Odol THE WORLD DENTIFRICE SOLD EVERY WHERE.

See that your Ayah gives baby Allenburys

The 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants are invaluable in the prevention of infantile diarrhœa and cholera. They are entirely free from harmful germs, and are quickly and simply prepared by the addition of boiling water.

MILK FOOD No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*
MILK FOOD No. 2 *3 to 6 months*
MALTED FOOD No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Of all Chemists, Stores, etc.

For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply—

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. Special Representative for India: Block E, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

ULCERATED LEGS & Obstinate Sores

Quickly Healed By Zam-Buk

IN chronic sores, varicose ulcers and old wounds, where destruction of the tissues has occurred through disease or neglect of an injury, Zam-Buk is simply wonderful.

Zam-Buk is a pure, highly-refined balm, composed of rich herbal essences which soothe, purify and cool the skin, banish pain and inflammation, and stimulate the growth of healthy new tissue. At the same time, Zam-Buk is a most powerful natural antiseptic that *kills* disease germs.

Zam-Buk ensures *permanent healing* for it heals from the inside in Nature's own way. Common salves and ointments containing rancid animal fats and mineral drugs invariably produce *false healing*. They cover up surface trouble and leave the poisons in the skin. Thus the sores, abscesses or ulcers soon break out again, often in a different part of the body.

Also for eczema, Delhi sores, heat rash and swellings, ringworm, boils, poisoned sores, bad feet, bites, stings, and all cuts, wounds and sores, Zam-Buk is the soothing, speedy remedy. *Of all medicine vendors. Rs. One or Rs. 2-4 per box.*

ALWAYS USE HERBAL ZAM-BUK FOR YOUR SKIN TROUBLES & INJURIES. I.Z. 324.

SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS

These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2½ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

PROPRIETORS RANE Ltd.

TELEGRAMS AUTOWORKS.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS IN	AGENTS FOR	STOCKISTS IN
ACCUMULATORS	TERRY'S AUTOXTRA VALVES	MAGNETOS
BALL-BEARINGS		NUTS & BOLTS
CARBURETTORS	CLEAR HOOTER ELECTRIC HORNS	OXIGENE
DRILLS & REAMERS		PISTON RINGS
ELECTRIC GOODS	JACKS OF ERNEST LAKE	RADIATORS
FAN-BELTING		SPEEDOMETERS
GREASE & OILS	WALSALL VOLT & AMPERE METERS	TYRES & TUBES
HORNS & PARTS		VULCANIZERS
INSULATING TAPE	DEPENDENCE GENERATORS LAMPS	WINDSCREENS
JACKS & TOOLS		X. TYPE PLUGS
KLAXON HORNS	CHAMPION SPARRING PLUGS	Y. PIECES
LUCAS GOODS		ZENITH GOODS
FORD PARTS.	ROBERT BOSCH MAGNETOS, PLUGS ELECTRIC HORNS & LIGHTS.	OVERLAND PARTS.

PREMIER OPTICIANS IN THE EAST

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS DELHI LUCKNOW SIMLA KARACHI RANGOON CAIRO ALEXANDRIA JERUSALEM

LONDON STANDARDS IN THE EAST

RESIDENTS in the East are reminded that a Sight-Testing Service in every respect up to the highest London Standards is available at every LAWRENCE & MAYO Establishment.

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

44 Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Head Offices 19, New Oxford St., London.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE EAST.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

AGENTS :—

Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey & Co.,

2 RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency :—

Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons, SHALE BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

To be Really Safe

Just Keep On

"SCISSORS"

CIGARETTES

W.D.& H.O. WILLS. BRISTOL & LONDON

"How long before the next race, Mr. Neverlate ?"
"Eleven and a half minutes, fourteen seconds and four-fifths. Bit accurate, am I not ? But then you see I always carry a WEST END Watch. They are thoroughbred all through, the favourite with anyone who values a good thing."
Catalogues Free.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
A GOOD TIP :—Get one of our Stop Watches for the Races.
MILANESE SQUARE "H"
9-ct. Gold..Rs. 180
18-ct. 250
"EXPANDING ROUND."
9-ct. Gold Rs. 130
18-ct. 190

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay